STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,913—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th	July
*CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th	„
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	„
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st	Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th	„
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th	„
M. L. MASSILIA	5811	G. W. Cockman	22nd	„
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th	„
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th	Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th	„
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th	„
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th	„

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragiietto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay

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S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,150 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
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ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.

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S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	5th August.

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1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
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1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
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30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

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THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.

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FOR JULY, 1903.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," Captain T. Murai, 3,398 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th July, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in F, Shed PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE KALOL-KADI SECTION OF THE GAEKWAR'S VIJAPUR-KALOL-KADI RAILWAY.

ON and from the 13th July, 1903, KALOL-KADI SECTION of the VIJAPUR-KALOL-KADI RAILWAY will be OPENED for all descriptions of Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages.

On and from the same date the Timings of Trains on the Kalol-Vijapur Section will be revised, and the REVISED TIMINGS will be as follows:—

STATIONS.		DOWN. Mixed. H. M.	STATIONS.		UP. Mixed. H. M.
Vijapur	Dep.	6 15	Kadi	Dep.	12 30
Lodra	Arr.	6 50	Anakhol	Arr.	12 58
	Dep.	6 56		Dep.	13 1
Limbodra	Arr.	7 29	Kalol	Arr.	13 31
	Dep.	7 35		Dep.	13-45
Randheja	Arr.	8 6	Randheja	Arr.	14 21
	Dep.	8 11		Dep.	14 31
Kalol	Arr.	9 0	Limbodra	Arr.	14 56
	Dep.	11 0		Dep.	15 1
Anakhol	Arr.	11 33	Lodra	Arr.	15 27
	Dep.	11 36		Dep.	15 32
Kadi	Arr.	12 4	Vijapur	Arr.	16 0

Further Particulars as to Rules, Rates, and Classification of Goods can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

PASCOA BARRETTO.

THE Relatives or Heirs of PASCOA BARRETTO, who was a Spinster, and alive in 1827, other than PASCOA BARRETTO, the daughter of JOSPEH BARRETTO and ROZALIA BARRETTO, are requested to communicate with Messrs CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, 10, Government Place, East Calcutta.

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An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

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BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
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They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CLEARANCE SALE of BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.—LAMPS, from Rs. 3; BELLS, Re. 1 all round; and other goods much below Manufacturers' Cost.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

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Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

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1	Do.	,,		200
1	Do.	,,		100
2	Prizes	,,	Rs. 75 each	150
6	Do.	,,	,, 50 ,,	300
10	Do.	,,	,, 20 ,,	200
100	Do.	,,	,, 4 ,,	400
100	Do.	,,	,, 3 ,,	300
300	Do.	,,	,, 3 ,,	600
523	Prizes		Total	5,000

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the New Elphinstone Theatre on Falkland Road advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF A VICTORIA, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m.—

1 light victoria, strong bay horse, and harness, belonging to the estate of the late R. Ditchburn, Esq.

The carriage and horse can be seen at Messrs Stephens and Son's stables, Girgaum, any day before the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table in 3 pieces, chess teapoy, deck chairs, sofas, easy chairs, bentwood new chairs, dressing, wash-hand, and writing tables, almira, large stuffed rocking horse, and mounted and unmounted large panther skins.

1 double express rifle with under lever action, rebounding low hammer locks, walnut stock with pistol hand chambered for Kylee's ·500 express cartridges manufactured by A. Reeves & Co., Coleman, London.

30 dozen new black and walnutwood chairs.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Clan Mackenzie—

1 hogshead about 50 gallons Greer's "O.V.H." Old Vatted Highland Whisky, and 1 case labels and capsules.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. City of Delhi—

S 309 S. B. C. M. 12—1 bale 82 pieces coloured piece-goods, 381 lbs.

S 3·9 S. B. C. M. 7-8—2 bales 310 pieces white shirtings and nainsooks, 1016 lbs.

G. S. N. V. S. 52—1 bale 133 pieces white piece-goods fents 537 lbs.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
1 case of saddlery, &c.
1 light vis-a-vis, with bay Arab horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Mooljee Meghjee & Co, to close partnership account—

The whole of the machinery of the Prince of Wales Flour and Spice Mill, consisting of one double flue 30 by 7, steel boiler 110lb. pressure, one horizontal steam engine cylinder 19, 2 four feet and 2 three and a half feet flour mills, 2 three feet spice crushing mills, 1 flour roller mill, 1 barley crushing mill, 4 flour dressing machines, 2 corn cleaning machines, crushing machine with elevator, 1 disintegrater with elevator, 1 spice dressing machine with elevator, 1 donkey pump, &c., all in working order, together with the residue now to come and unexpired of the term of 10 years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1902, created by virtue of an indenture of lease, dated the 16th day of July, of the house on Duncan Road, assessed under Ward E. No. 192 and street Nos. 487 to 499.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for the vendors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F-P household furniture, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table kerosine lamps, one Lancaster instantograph camera, 8 by 10, with lenses and double single slides on stand, one large English ice-box with refrigerator, one small iron safe by Chubb and Sons, a strong-built victoria with rubber-tyred wheels, etc., etc., the property of E. WILKINS, Esq.

Property of another gentleman—

1 English-built landau, suitable for a pair, by "Kesterton,"
1 handsome Kathiawari dun mare, 4 years, 13-3, goes well in saddle.
1 Lady's bicycle, in very good order.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

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1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 do, palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 do, bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness.
1 do, Grey Arab pony quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong powerful bay Arab horse, 15 hands, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis and a set of single harness.
1 country-bred horse, 15 hands, very hard working, going regularly in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

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Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	6

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	50
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,600	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to£41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	1 10-0	£63
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 400

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	625
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	52½
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	192½
Broach City Press Co., Co.	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	dvd Rs12	159
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd R25	1375xd
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	55
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	775
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	640
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs90	615
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 24	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	470
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	137½
Munmar M.	1,060	250	all	dvd Rs20	200
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs40	570
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	165
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	465
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,850
Sind	400	450	750	dvd Rs20	350
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	200	all	18	175
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1060

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	—	—	—	—	—
BB. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	—	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,300	500	—	dvdRs 12	407½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	500	...	dvdRs 9	412½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	115
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay; United	980	1,000	1,000	dvRs12½	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs50	400
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 50	1,640
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	460
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	600
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	330
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	35
Cooria Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	460
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	520
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs10	232½
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	465
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	355
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	315
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	800
Imperial Cotton	900	800	500	Nil	65
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	335
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	331
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	82½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	251
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	[illegible]
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,050	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	105
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs?0	1,900
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,515
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	4,090	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	580
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	175
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	1 745
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Southern India	,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	9,380	250	250	7½	125
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	100
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	275
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	30	[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs30	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	,700	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Cohinoor	2,880	500	500	20	280

MISCELLANEOUS

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 13	262
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	148
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,625
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 48¾	1,695
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	60
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	820
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	3,000	500	50	7	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	150
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	170	14	248
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	0	25
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	[illegible]	dvd Rs10	115
Napier Hotel Co	3,000	100	100	9 pr ct	[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	14
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	25
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	440
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	295
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	190
Telephone Co	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1¼	24½

The latest St. Helena papers record the death of the patriarch of the lonely Atlantic island, Thomas Carter, at the age of eighty-nine. He arrived there in 1842 as a soldier of the Royal Artillery, subsequently becoming incorporated in the local police force. He lost an arm under singular circumstances. An insane negro, whom he was taking out of a captured slave-ship, bit him. Blood poisoning supervened, and the arm had to be amputated. As Carter arrived in St. Helena only twenty years after the death of Napoleon, he must have conversed with people familiar with the incidents of the fallen Emperor's residence on the island. Governor Grey-Wilson, now of the Falkland Islands, who was in charge of St. Helena for some ten years, is said to possess one of the finest collections of Napoleonic documents and curios.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 8.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ... £92 15/16 = + 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes ... £97 3/4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ... £108 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 11/16 = — 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 24 3/8 = unchanged
2 months hence ... 24 1/8 = do
Spot in New York ... 52 7/8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25 12 1/2 = do
Berlin ... 20 38 3/4 = + 1/4
New York Demand ... 48 7 3/8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 3 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 2 1/4 pr ct = do
6 " " " ... 2 3/8 pr ct = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 2 3/4 pr ct =
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 3 1/8 pr ct = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ... 2 pr ct = + 3/8
7 day market loans ... 1 5/8 pr ct = unchanged

Sugar German granulated 9,3-8, July-Aug. tone firm.

Wheat.—Club No. 1 30 3-4. June-July. Seller.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 11 3-4d.

Linseed 39 1-4. July-Aug. Seller. Tone firmer.

Arrivals.—R. Rubatino, Simoom.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 25,00 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 9,20,000 do. Bombay.
" 7,00,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 41,20,000, at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received full.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" Nil. do. Bombay.
" " " Madras.

Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,10,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed to-day. Irregular. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6 22 —8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9000. Arrivals closed unsettled.—

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·01 +1	6·02	5·61	5·30 —2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
5·20 —2	5·15 —1	5·14 —2	5 13 —1
Mar.-April.			
5·13 —1			

In New York—
Receipts ... 4,000 bales.
Do. last year ... 2,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
Do. do. Continent ... 1,060 "

In New Orleans—
Spot ... 11·60 unchanged
Futures, month of July ... 11·15 + 5
Do. do. December ... 9·12 + 7
Mid-Uplands September ... 12 3/4 — 3/8
Futures, month of September ... 10·52 + 16
Do. do. December ... 9·51 + 11
Tone at close ... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday 8th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	3,362 bales.
Wheat	9,760 cwts.
Linseed	6,178 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,997 "
Gingellyseed	133 "
Poppyseed	476 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	1,181 "
Rice	17,657 "
Myrabolams	20 "
Cottonseed	1,013 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 9.

EXCHANGE—TONE quiet.
Bank T.T. ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5 32d.
Do 6 do do 1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ... 69 3-4
Marks 3 do do ... 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ... 124
Shanghai 30 do do ... 172
Japan 30 do do ... 152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Tone quiet.
Cash ... 98-2
1st Settlement ... 98-0

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 16th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April 7 do.

Wheats and Seeds markets closed.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ... 4,000 Bales
Imports ... 1,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
6 03 + 4	6·06 + 5	5·68 + 4		
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.- Feb.	Feb-Mar.
6·31 + 4	5 21 + 4	5·19 + 4	5·18 + 4	5·17 + 4
Mar.-April.				
5·17 + 4				

COTTON. The local markets is quiet but steadier and the business passing is only on a small Scale. The absence of rain is making itself felt and New Crop rates have improved to Rs. 226 for good Broach and Rs. 177 1-2 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhawnagar 0.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
23-4 per cent. Consols ... 92 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes ... 97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ... 65 11-16
Bar Silver ... 24 3-8

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. For Coughs,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. Influenza.
Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers, but Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—June 28, at Almora, the wife of H. W. Gibson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GLENNIE—BORRETT—July 1, at St. Paul's Church's Dierughth, Assam, Charles W Glennie, son of the late Rev. J. D. Glennie, Vicar of Croxton Staffs, to Gertrude Holmes, daughter of Major-General Borrett, C. B.

DEATHS.

SIMMONS—July 4, at Kurseong, the Margaret Katherine Simmons aged fifty-five years, six months and twenty-eight days.

CRAWFORD—June 30, the Rev. John Crawford, M. A. B. D., Church of Scotland Chaplain, aged 62 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-21a, Low water, 5-15m, 6 7s.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 25th ult., due to arrive at 5a.m.

CRUSADE AGAINST COCOAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mahomed Saleh Fatehmahomed, a pan-seller, was charged before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, with selling cocaine without a licence from the Collector of Abkari. The accused pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 50, or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the blow room of the Gold Mohur Mill, at Dadar, on Wednesday, by which a quantity of cotton was destroyed. The mill fire appliances were at once brought into requisition and the flames were put out in a few minutes. The Byculla engine and the Naigaum manual repaired to the scene, but were not utilized. The damage was roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to the machinery running hot.

THE HINDUS AND THE DELHI DURBAR.—Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Chairman of the meeting of Hindus assembled at Bombay on 18 January, 1903, has received the following acknowledgment from the Collector of Bombay, E. Grey. Esq., I. C. S. :—"I am directed to inform you that the congratulations of your community on the occasion of the Durbar held at Delhi in commemoration of the Coronation of his Majesty the King Emperor of India have been communicated to his Majesty's Government and to express the sincere thanks of the Government of India for the same."

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. F. Cahusac commanding and officers the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master, commencing at 5 45 p. m. (weather permitting) :—

Polonaise	For Cornet and Clarinet	Farrell
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber
Polka (Piccolo solo)	Barbadienne	Barwood
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Song (Cornet Solo)	Mona	S Adams
Valse	April Morn	Bathen

A HABITUAL EXTORTIONER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Shivram Gopal with being a habitual extortioner. Mr. O'Keeffe said that the accused was a terror in Chandanwadi and was popularly known as "dada." Within the last month he had troubled many persons with extortions and taken money from them for drink. He assaulted one Pandu Balu on Wednesday and extorted money from him. Accused had a previous conviction for a similar offence and other convictions for various other offences. His Worship ordered the accused to furnish two sureties for Rs. 100 each to keep the peace, or in default, to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Gulamrasul Hajibhai, a Mahomedan, with robbing one Dossabhoy Gunibhoy, also a Mahomedan, on a public road. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday morning about ten o'clock the accused met the complainant on the Falkland Road and demanded money for liquor. On the latter refusing to pay him the money, he gave him a blow with a bamboo on his thigh. The complainant out of fear ran into a shop close by, and as he stepped into the shop the accused again struck him. The shop-keepers in the vicinity interfered and separated them. The complainant had not proceeded a hundred paces on his way when the accused again came running behind, him and belaboured him with the bamboo. He snatched the umbrella from the complainant's hand, and as he was running away with it he saw a policeman approaching him. He dropped the bamboo in the gutter and threw the umbrella in a tea shop on the way. He was afterwards arrested and taken to the chowky. The accused said he knew nothing of the affair. He was drunk. The Magistrate remarked that he would make an example of the accused as these robberies had become frequent in Bombay. He sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

STORY OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Shivram Bholumull, a Mehta, was charged with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, the property of his master Vatabhdas Vishandas, a Shroff. Mr. Velinker, pleader appeared to prosecute while Mr. Hussein Setty, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 28th ultimo one Chunilal, a Mehta in the service of Abdulali, went to the complainant's shop to cash a currency note for Rs. 1,000. The complainant took out a bundle containing currency notes for small amounts from his box and being himself busy, gave the bundle to the accused with instructions to give small note for Rs. 1,000 to Chunilal and left the shop. On returning to the shop in the evening the complainant asked the accused for the one thousand rupee note when the latter replied that Chunilal had not given it to him. Chunilal on being taxed, said he had given the note to the accused and received the small notes in return. The accused in his defence said that he was not asked by the complainant to receive the note for Rs 1,000 from Chunilal. He was simply asked to give small notes to Chunilal, and he did so. He was under the impression that his master had already received the note. The Magistrate held that the evidence was not sufficient to convict the accused and discharged him.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN PROCURING PASSES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. B. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Karim Cassum, a mahomedan, was charged with making a false statement to Issa Ismail, Issa Ahmed, Vali Sunji, and Umar Ahmed to the effect that he would procure for them emigrant passes to enable them to proceed to Delagoa Bay in South Africa; and with dishonestly receiving from each of them Rs. 50. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the only question was whether a fraud had been perpetrated on the complainants, and in order to decide that point it was necessary to find out whether the complainants knew that they were purchasing false passes. The complainants gave false names to Mr. Lorrimer and it was natural to inquire why they did so. They were not so ignorant or stupid as to give false names merely because they were told to do so. It was not true that the complainants knew of the trick at the last moment. They knew it long before. The names on the passes were written in Gujarati in different handwriting. The Court thought that they had gone prepared to give false names. The accused was acquitted. The sum of Rs. 150 which was found with the complainant was ordered to be distributed equally among the complainants.

THE exhibition of Buckinghamshire laces held at the Women's Institute in Victoria street attracted a crowd of visitors. Unfortunately Ascot interfered with the Queen's intended visit. A letter, however, was received from Buckingham Palace, wherein her Majesty, who is the patron of the Buckinghamshire lace industry, expressed her regret at not being present and her continued interest in the beautiful work done. Much of its exquisite lace is copied from genuine old English designs, while another kind displays a close relationship to well-known Flemish varieties.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces unhealthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

ANGLO ORIENTAL MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A MEETING of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, Hornby Road, Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken to welcome the delegates to the Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan Educational Conference, which will hold its sittings in Bombay in December next, and to appoint committees to execute the different functions relating thereto. The meeting was attended by representative gentlemen of the community. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji was voted to the chair. The chairman in explaining the object of the meeting said the conference had during its existence held sittings in large cities of India, but it would meet for the first time in Bombay in December next. It had been thought desirable to entrust the management of the conference to be held in Bombay to the Anjuman-i-Islam, and he hoped that the Mahomedan community of Bombay would give all possible assistance to the committees to make the conference a decided success. On the motion of Mr. Fateball Shaik Ahmed, seconded by Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, it was resolved that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to co-operate with the Anjuman-i-Islam in welcoming the Mahomedan Anglo Oriental Educational Conference to Bombay, where it had been decided to hold its sittings in December next.

The meeting also adopted resolutions, appointing a number of gentlemen to form a general committee to work in conjunction with Anjuman-i-Islam for making necessary arrangements in connection with the holding of the conference, and empowering the committee to raise subscriptions and to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of carrying out the arrangements.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 9.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt N W Barlow Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident Aden is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 2nd July or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt H W Berthon Asst Political Agent Third Grade has been allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honble Sir Lawrence H Jenkins K C I E M A (Oxon) Barat-Law resumed the execution of the duties of his Office as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th July 1903 in the forenoon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Jacob I C S to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay from the date of departure of the Honble Mr Justice E T Candy C S I Bar at Law I CS pending further orders.

Mr W C Shepherd I C S has been allowed an extension for one day of the furlough granted to him.

Mr Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal Second Class Subordinate Judge Broach is granted privilege leave on half pay for one month and nine days with effect from the 23rd June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dhanjisha Dorabhai Cooper B A L L B to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Broach during the absence on leave of Mr Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal or pending further orders.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to empower the undermentioned Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Khandesh to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the Code :—Mr S Campbell I C S Asst Collr Mr R E A Elliott I C S Asst Collr Mr V K Namjoshi Dist Depy Collr.

Mr Jamietram Raghuram Jokhakar Acting City Magistrate Ahmedabad and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Patwardhan Huzur Deputy Collector Poona was allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 8th June.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A W G Chuckerbutty I C S to hold charge of the office of Supt of Mahabaleshvar in addition to his own duties from the date of departure on leave of Lieut-Col C F Willis M D I M S.

Mr G H B Iham Asst Collr of Salt Revenue is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from 5th June.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Veterinary-Major W R Hagger M R C V S to act as Principal Bombay Veterinary College from the date of taking charge during the absence of Veterinary-Major J Brodie-Mills M R C V S or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col O H Channer M B C M (Ed) D P H I M S is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen days in combination with furlough for four months and eleven days with effect from the 13th June.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col A V Anderson M B I M S to act Sanitary Commissioner for the Govt of Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel O H Channer M B C M (Ed) D P H I M S or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr L Robertson I C S at the disposal of the Govt of India.

2nd Batta By B and C I Ry Volr Rifle Corps.—Second Lieut J F Maxwell acted as Adjutant from the 3rd March to the 17th April 1903.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss E Meskin M B B S (London) to act First Physician Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children Bombay during the absence on leave of Miss A M Pearson M D.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr R E Enthoven I C S at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Parjumal Mulchand Lalvani Sub-Engineer 1st Grade and hony Asst Engr 3rd Grade is promoted to the rank of Hony Asst Engr 2nd Grade with effect from 26th Feb.

The name of Mr G H Wilson Engineer appointed by the Secretary of State under a convenant for five years has been struck off the Public Works Department list.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For consent decree.

1253-02—Payne and Co. Ali Mahomed Nensey vs. Karim Nensey Matoobhoy J M Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1237—Bhaishanker K I L Kumarapuram Ibrahim Dorabshi Dyer vs Pestonji Jamsetji Paushasani Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

7-03—Bhaishankar K I Haji Musa Haji Hussain vs. The Municipal Commissioners for the city of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

8-03—Payne and Co. Hirji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Nooraoi The Municipal Commissioners for the city of Bombay Crawford and Co.

Appeals.

12-33—B Raghavaya Hurjovandas Itcharam vs The Bank of Bombay.

1246—Mansookhlal Y and H Tevraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Gocuidas Payne Little and Co.

1247—Ardeshir H D and Co Merwanjee D unjeebhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Knight Nanu and Co.

1248-02—Payne and Co Yeshabai vs Curimbhoy Ebrahim and ors Thakordas and Co.

Before the Honble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For consent Decree.

211-03—Ardeshir H D and Co. Gordhun Bhula vs Ramjee Buraia w K D She Palaji and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

607-00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co vs Lakshmishanker Dowshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and H—Part heard.

525-02—J P Pavri Mahomed Hassan bin Shaik Ahmed Makha vs Mahomed Ibrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba and others—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

130-02—Little and Co Chuttoorbhuj Morarjie and sons vs Jairam Giga Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42,03—M R Vakil Hormusjee Bomonjee Khan vs Joshi Shivshanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co Unwalla and P for postponement.

495,00—Shamrao and M—Gangadhar Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M H and M and Payne and Co.

630 02—Ardeshir H D and Co Cooverjee Jamsetjee Daruwala and our Framjee Huraji Pavri saw Crawford B and Co of or postponement.

677,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Vajias—B Raghaways.

482,01—Mulla and M—Damji Valu and others vs Valabhdas Premji and others—Thakerdas and Co.

291-02—Daphtary and F—Daniel Wallace Radgers and others vs Essabhai Moola Abdialli—Mirza and M.

756,02—Dikshit and D—Dadabhoy Nowroji vs Framji Rustumji Vikaji—In person.

252-02—Nanu and H—Lidhur Pragjee and another vs Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.

161-02—Tyabjee and Co—Purshotum alias Kabal Manecklal vs Bai Itchha widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

732-02—Sorabjee and J—Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Ibradim vs Azizabibi widow and others—In person.

737-93—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Khooshalbhai and others vs Kutboodin Abdool Rahim Paloba and others—D D Romer.

303-11505 01—Crawford B and Co—Girdhar Shamjee and another vs Tribhoovandas Laloobhoy—Tyabjee D and Co.

741-02—Inperson a pauper Daljit Sockraj vs good Braz Fernandes Daphtary F.

750'02—Little and Co Esmaljee Ebrahimjee Nagree vs. S Basoridin and drs D D Romer.

52-03—Wadia and Co. Jivaji Dinshaw ghandy and drs vs Bomanjee Ardaser Wadia Bro Payne and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Thursday :—Important changes are taking place in the distribution of pressure. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in Northern India and pressure gradients are now very steep over the whole of the Indian region. Strong south-westerly winds are blowing in the Central India, Plateau and the Gangetic Plain, and the humidity has increased slightly in the former area. These winds are, however, up to the present comparatively dry, and are not likely to give rain of any importance, during the next 24 hours, though local dust-storms are probable in North-West India. The monsoon current in North-East India is confined to Assam and Bengal, where light to moderate rain will continue. Rain may increase slightly in Burma and the north of the Peninsula, where moderate rain is likely to continue on the West Coast. The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been light in Burma, Bengal, and most stations in Assam, but Cherrapoonjee reports a fall of 24 inches. Rain has increased in the West Coast where Mangalore has received 6 inches, Goa, Marmugao, and Calicut 3, and Karwar 4 inches. A few light shower have fallen in Gujarat, the Deccan, Satpuras, and the Central India Plateau.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9th JULY 1903.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Rain general over district. Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Light showers in north and east; cloudy and sunny intervals. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Broach.—Look like rain.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. More rain wanted generally. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplande, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	26 53	25 38	25 22	29 40
Thursday, 9th July	0 00	00 05	0 00	0 05
Total	26 53	25 43	25 22	29 45
Total fall to July 9, 1902	12 55	17 97	15 57	15 90
Total fall to July 9, 1901	43 95	34 01	37 64	35 31

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. [illegible]
Bushire	29·463	NW	11	92·6	81·4	61	...	0·00	·00
Jask	29·529	ESE	21	93·3	83·2	80	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·730	SE	1	91 3	86·5	81	...	0·03	— 0·33
Aden	29·614	SSW	1.	93·8	82·8	75	...	0·00	— ·01
Lahore	29·2·3	W	4	111·4	85·9	35	..	0·33	— 3·33
Sirsa	29·3·8	ESE	4	108·5	101	35	..	0·53	— 2·55
Delhi	29·337	NW		112·2	93·7	3·	..	0·12	— 6·11
Agra	29·353	SW		111·0	93·	3·	..	0·11	— 5·92
Cawnpore	29·351	W		111·5	87·0	42	..	2·07	— 4·22
Allahabad	29·385	WSW		112·6	92·0	35	..	0·91	— 9·02
Jhansi	29·421	SW	7	111·3	91·7	6.	..	1·84	— 8·02
Jacobabad	29·356	Calm		117·6	86·1	65	..	0·13	— 0·2
Karachi	29·507	WSW	8	96·4	86·3	75	..	0·05	— 1·16
Jeypore	29·453	WSW		109·7	90·1	48	..	0·37	— 4·39
Ajmere	29·469	SW	16	107·4	88·0	56	..	0·19	— 4·32
Deesa	29·547	SW	15	1·7·1	81·4	62	...	0·10	— 4·72
Ahmedabad	29·539	SW		99·2	82·6	68	...	0·32	— 9·75
Bhuj	29·528	SW	16	99·8	82 9	71	...	0·02	— 2·49
Jamnagar	29·583	SSE	1.	100·6	79·7	81	0·45	1·74	— 5·39
Dwarka	29 637	SSW	16	91·9	83·8	78	...	0·40	...
Rajkot	29·557	SSW	8	103·4	78·1	85	0,9.	1·26	— 7 21
Bhavnagar	29·5 0	SW	1.	98·6	83·0	66	...	2·.6	— 4·18
Veraval	29·558	SSW	18	87·1	83·7	81	0·01	1·02	— 5·69
Neemuch	29·525	SW	1.	10·..	79·7	9.	...	2·92	— 4·16
Indore	29·577	NW	5	94·3	7·.1	91	0·35	10 03	+ 1·15
Saugor	29·560	SW	1.	1·1·4	79·6	78	...	2·8.	— 9·85
Jubbulpore	29·533	WNW		99 0	73·1	81	0·13	4·71	—10·29
Hoshangabad	29·569	SW	7	103·6	79 2	81	0 03	1·47	— 9 28
Khandwa	29·575	WNW		105·7	75·1	74	0 26	4·.0	— 5·98
Raipur	29·563	SW	1.	99 4	80·4	72	..	4·57	— 8·39
Nagpur	29·593	Calm		100·2	76·6	80	..	8·63	— 3·76
Amraoti	29·579	W	10	97·2	74·5	77	..	5·14	— 4 34
Akola	29·579	WNW	8	1.0·.	72·5	81	1·02	4·80	— 2 78
Surat	29·581	SE	1.	91·2	80 6	83	..	2·46	— 12 4
Malegaon	29·5·0	WSW	.	92 2	76·1	81	0·17	7·01	+ 1·17
Bombay	29·596	SSE	11	87·0	80 0	89	0·01	2.·47	— 9 62
Poona	29·610	W	10	90 5	75·9	78	..	3·61	— 2·.6
Ahmednagar	29·627	S		87·9	72·4	81	0·.3	11 6.	+ 9 10
Aurangabad	29 602	W	5	90·3	74·2	82	0·11	2·93	...
Sholapur	29 638	SW	8	91·7	74·5	75	0·31	11·74	+ 6·15
Ratnagiri	29·611	SSW	1.	86·.	77·4	93	0·65	23 63	—13·01
Bijapur	29·660	SW	1.	90·1	71·8	83	...	8·31	+ 4·14
Belgaum	29·.78	SSW	2.	82·3	67 8	95	0 07	.·.6	— 6·16
Marmugoa	29·677	N	11	87·0	74 9	98	3·32	33 51	+ 4·89
Karwar	29·683	SSE		83·2	74·5	90	4·00	46·8.	— 4·89
Mangalore	29·741	Calm	1	80 4	72·4	94	5·86	46·02	— 2·19
Calicut	29·802	Calm	:	77·5	75 2	96	2.65	38·12	— 6·66
Cochin	29·810	ENE	..	80·7	72·7	85	1·14	37·78	
Bangalore	29·735	WSW	14	83·5	65·3	81	...	4·52	+ 1·41 + 0·24
Secunderabad	29 618	WSW		91·6	74·4	80	...	2·83	— 3 87
Masulipatam	29 627	WNW		83·5	76·.	83	1·70	10·41	+ 4·11
Bellary	29 6 0	W		92·5	75·2	66	..	4·8.	+ 2·85
Cuddapah	29·679	NW	G	92·7	75·3	73	0·16	9·37	+ 4 90
Madras	29·668	WSW	7	9.·0	80·5	61	...	2 38	— 1·03
Coimbatore	29·757	W		86 4	69 1	88	..	1· 9	— 0·17
Trichinopoly	29·710	WSW	12	90·5	77·8	61	...	1·9.	+ 0·04
Negapatam	29·70.	W	5	87·2	77·6	6	...	2·0.	— 0·01
Colombo	29·792	WSW	1.	89 5	78·5	74	...	5 8.	— 3·56

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy
Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J J H=0·05. (14·67) ; G T H=0·05 (15·35) ; St G H=0·00 (18·15); C.P=0·01 (21·.7).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana and at Dwarka-Rajkot, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

Winds are variable in direction along the West Coast and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been storng at Belgaum and Veraval and fresh at Bombay, Neemuch, Dwarka and Ajmere.

Temperature is in excess of normal in many places. The maximum varied from 118 deg at Jacobabad to 77 deg. at Calicut and the minimum from 94 deg. at Agra to 65 deg. at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less. cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab United Provinces and Rajputana, where it is clear. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—About six inches of rain has fallen at Mangalore, four at Karwar, about three at Mormugao and Calicut, and between one and two inches at Masulipatam, Chochin and Akola, and moderate to light showers at a few other stations.

Weather.—An area of low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Calicut, and rain seems likely on that Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Howick Hall 3,27? tons, Captain C Kilvert sailed yesterday for Portsaid with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,362 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon on 20th June, with a general cargo, 2 ponies and 3 deck passengers.

The steamer Hugin, 829 tons, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in harbour to-day from Rangoon 23rd June, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 769 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello 3,337 tons, Captain C J Johnson, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr J E Blakeborough and Mr Nasnas, passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain H W Bamber, sailed to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers Major and Mrs. Bassure, Captain Oakes, and 65 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	2135	Pears	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		E J C Hordern	R I M
Magdala			Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Turret-ship
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat	No. 100	...	...
Do	No 102	...	...
Do	No 103	...	...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Jones			Royal Navy
Carthage	2893	Davidson			E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Dentschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	441	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Oolob ria	3120	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1025	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kohinur	1915	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Fultala	1692	Fry			M M & Co
W Bridge	2206	Chivers			W & A G & Co
Bezwada	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			Transport
Palitana	1924	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Alice (ship)	106	Lopicque			Captain
Pundit	12 1	Cretbin			T M & Co
Shabnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	15-7	E Tajbhoy
Sutherland	2277	Wallace			
Dumra	769	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Itota	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Othello	3327	Johnson	Karachi	[illegible]-7	F M & Co
C	Marienfels	2845	Penkow	Karachi	15-7	Glade & Co
D	Clan Urquhart	5727	McPherson	Dunkirk	18-7	F M & Co
F	Bombay Maru	3398	Murai	Yokohama	16-7	N Y Kaisha
G	Gulf of Trinidad	2350	Hughes	R S Ports	11-7	B&PS N Co
L	Indravati	[illegible]13	Mahomed	Karachi	11-7	Shepd & Co
M	Courland	760	Esmail	Mormugoa	11-7	Shepd & Co
N	Falls of Keltie	2150	King	Baltimore	10 7	W&A G&Co
O	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	20-7	M M & Co
	Sobarmati	521	Ebrahim			Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Valetta	2749	Palmer	China	15-7	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Arabia	2310	Read	Liverpool	11-7	W&A G&Co
3	Balduino	3044	Brusaca	Genoa	15-7	F Crocco
4	Capri	2713	Belsito	China	17-7	F Crocco
5	Chusan	2852	Cooke	China	29 7	P & O Co
6	Nankin	2557	Roberts	Kobe	18-7	P & O S N Co
7	Tientsin	2515	Kenrick	Kobe	10-7	P & O Co
8	Laeisz	[illegible]3.2	Wellhoefer	Amsterdam	15-7	V Bro
10 & 11	Kangra	1418	Watson	P Gulf	11-7	M M & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-7	P & O Co
15	Shahmoor	2198	Raffin	Stream	2-7	E Tajbhoy
16	Dwarka	759	Neilson	Karachi	10-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Hugin s	Anderson	Rangoon, June 23
	Itola s	Robertson	Rangoon, June 20
	Dumra s	Lemarchand.	Karachi, July 7

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kapurthala s	Bomber	Presian Gulf
	Safari s	Winiker	Zanzibar, &c.
	Merton Hall s	Prowse	Karachi.
	Arroyo s	Plough	Calcutta
	Essen s	aulson	Amsterdam, &c.
	Othello s	Johnson	Hull via Karachi
	Howick Hall s	Kilvert	Portsaid

The steamer Virawa entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Clan Gordon arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 7th.

The Clan Line Clan Buchanan left Suez for Colombo Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 7th.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. "Persia" from Trieste, left aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th Inst. and is expected here on the 15th instant.

The same Company's s.s. Windobona from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th Inst. and is expected here about the 18th instant.

SUEZ, JULY 9.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant left here at 7 a.m. to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Arabia s—5 bales wool D Naglei 46 bales wool B Hurbhum 193 bales cotton and twist Waste Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.
Arabia s—23 cwts cardamom H Virdhun; 10 bales carpets N Futehally Co

FOR NEW YORK.
Arabia s—2 bales carpets F Fischer Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia s—18 bales alocithre Tyabjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Laeisz s—62 3 cwts linseed, Volkort Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clanurquhart s—4000 cwts poppyseed, Rall Brothers 110 bales cotton Ritchiestevart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Cromwell s—520 cuts myrobollams, H Anandrao and Co, 3103 cwts mowraseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Marienfels s—52 1-2 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 55 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co ; 75 bales chemp V Vadilal ; 101 cwts gum Jethabhoy.
Laeisz s—105 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Marienfels s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR PORT-SAID.
Howick Hall and Co 1100 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.
Deo Balduino s—500 bales Cotton Gill and Co; 200 bales cotton the new mofussil and Co

FOR KOBE.
Nankin s—200 bales cotton Ewing and Co.
Bombay marine s—135 bales cotton Goculdas Desai and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.
Valetta s—16 bales twist R S N Talati and Co 18 chest opium Carsetjee Bomonjee and Co

FOR HONG KONG
Capri s—15 bales twist Talati and Co 117 1-2 cwts sharkfins Mr. J Joomabhoy and Co 50 bales twist R S Woonvalla and Co,
Bombay Maru s—135 bales twist C Macdonald and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th July.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 5012 Vol. T. G. Peacock, "B" Company from 20th June to 19th December 1903.

2. No. 4674 Bugler D. Rawkins "D" Company reverts to Volunteer from this date at his own request.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE seat on the Bench in the Court of Appeal, accorded by courtesy to Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Chief Justice of New South Wales, has reminded old habitues of the Royal Courts of an incident during the Parnell Commission. The late Baron Pollock, who became a frequent visitor during the trial, sauntered into the well of the court one day. He was unrobed, and was standing for want of a seat. The learned President noticed him, and asked him to come up on the Bench; but the veteran judge persistently declined the invitation, and squeezed himself in among the reporters, several of whom often found the last of the Barons a very genial companion.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1903.

MR. CANDY'S RETIREMENT.

TO-MORROW Mr. Justice Candy retires from the Indian Civil Service, and returns Home by the mail-steamer. As we stated the other day, in a short review of his services, Mr. Candy came out to this country in the year 1865, having passed his final examination the previous year, at Cheltenham, when he was but a stripling of nineteen years of age. He came with a number of men, each of whom gained distinction in a service famous for the class of officials it has employed. Among them were Mr. (now Sir Evan) James, Mr. Carey, Mr. Spence, Mr. T. D. MacKenzie, and Mr. (afterwards Sir James) McLeod Campbell, as well as his brother, Mr. R. E. Candy. With the exception of the last-named, Mr. Justice Candy has out-stayed his colleagues, who one after another retired on pension, in each case well-earned. It is not our intention to draw comparisons, but we have no hesitation in saying that no Civil Servant more fully merited his reward. He was not in any way an exceptional favourite of fortune; each and every step he rose in advancement he owed only to his own energy and perseverence. He made up his mind from the first to deserve whatever promotion he might obtain, and to-day, at the close of his long service, he can look back over his Indian career, and feel that he deserved the success which attended him, and that he has earned the pension which he will hereafter draw from a more or less grateful country—not that we suppose many who leave the scene of their labours behind them suffer very severe qualms of conscience in that respect, but the fact remains that some more richly deserve well of us than others, although to illustrate our contention would be by no means an agreeable task, even if it were free from legal consequences. That however by the way. For some time after his arrival Mr. Candy had the undoubted advantage of staying with his father, Major Candy, of the Bombay Staff Corps, at Sion Fort, where he devoted his leisure to the study of the Vernaculars with such assiduity as soon to be able to pass his examination, qualifying him to undertake the serious work of his appointment. Major Candy was known as a widely-read Oriental scholar, and his son soon bade fair to follow in his father's footsteps. Having passed in Hindustani within two months of his arrival, he satisfied the examiners in Marathi three months later. This much achieved Mr. Candy was posted to Ahmednagar, whence, after something like two years' service, he was posted to Poona to act as Assistant-Judge and Agent for Sirdars. This was his first introduction to the Judicial branch of the service in which he was destined to rise to the highest possible position available to a member of the Civil Service in this country. Twice he acted, in later years, as Chief Justice, but that is a position which, for some mysterious reason, cannot be held by any but a Barrister Judge though—if the test be the capacity of decisions to withstand the coldly critical revision of the Appellate Court it may be quite possible that an utterly unbiassed reformer would be tempted to reserve the much-coveted office for Civilians whose whole training has qualified them more than any others to occupy the chair. This is a point on which there is a wide difference of opinion; but while it is true there have been some brilliant Barrister-Judges there have been some very much less brilliant ones, the same remark applying with equal force to Civilian Judges. There is, alas, a considerable amount of human nature in both classes.

Mr. Candy's training was almost exclusively judicial. Only once, for a brief period, was he employed in Revenue work—that interval being whilst Assistant to the Collector of Poona, on the special duty of settling claims in connection with land taken up by Government for the Karakwasla Tank. From Poona Mr. Candy was transferred to Ahmedabad in the capacity of Assistant Judge. That was in 1869, and two years later he was transferred to Khandeish as Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge. His work there was of a by no means onerous nature; judicial work in that district, at that time, being considerably behindhand. But he succeeded in putting it on a satisfactory footing before his removal to another scene of labour at Ratnagiri. The wisdom which placed him in the Judicial branch was made manifest there. At that time the troubles with the Khots were causing Government much uneasiness. Almost daily fresh cases were filed against Government by persons who felt themselves aggrieved. Many had been disposed of, but without avail. Government had applied ryatwari rules, adopted and adapted to other parts of the Deccan, to a district which was not ryatwari; the innovation was resisted with vigour and by all constitutional means. Mr. Candy devoted himself to a close study of the question in all its bearings, and prepared a series of "Notes on Khoti Tenure," which were subsequently published as Government Selections. Mr. Candy indicated the erroneous principle on which the settlement was attempted by responsible officers. The mistake was recognised by Government, with the result that a Bill, which became Act 1 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council with some of whose provisions, however, Mr. Candy was not in sympathy. Nevertheless Mr. Candy's work was not without its influence, and he had the satisfaction of seeing peace and comparative contentment where there had been strife and unrest. The quality of his work might be judged from that he did in Khandesh alone. But being transferred to Kathiawar to act for the officer, now known as Sir John Jardine, as Assistant to the Political Agent, he had to deal with many important cases, among them being Jamnabai's claim against the Porebunder State, to say nothing of the wearisome dispute between the Shravaks and the Thakur Saheb of Palitana, concerning Satrunjay, the sacred hill of the Jains. In that case his decision has been confirmed both by the Government of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India.

After a brief stay in Thana, as Sessions Judge, Mr. Candy was despatched to Sind to take over the duties of Judicial Commissioner, to return to the Southern Division after short leave as Judge of Ratnagiri, and to signalise his stay there by placing before Government a remarkable memorandum on Police Methods, a work which, in the opinion of those who took the trouble to form one, showed the wisdom of Government in selecting him to act on the recently formed Police Commission. Those Notes are to be found to day in the new edition of the High Court Criminal Circulars. For a time Mr. Candy was Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, but the same year he was appointed to act as Legal Remembrancer to Government. From Poona to Sind and back to Poona, Mr. Candy went, and thence to Bombay, in rapid succession. Mr. H. M. Birdwood's taking furlough afforded him the opportunity of ascending the Bench of the High Court of Judicature, to which he returned when Mr. Justice Jardine took furlough. Shortly afterwards he was permanently appointed to the Bench and has ever since occupied that responsible position to the satisfaction of both the Bar and the public. No higher praise could be bestowed on anyone than that, and Government has shown its appreciation by choosing him to act as Chief Justice on two occasions. Of Mr. Candy's association with the University of Bombay it is unnecessary to treat at length. Throughout his long service he took a lively interest in Educational work, a fact which was acknowledged in his election as Vice-Chancellor of the University, as well as by his nomination to represent us on Lord Curzon's Educational Conference. His Convocation speeches were models of eloquence and indicated the direction in which it was desirable the efforts of the Syndicate should go. In his private, as in his public capacity, Mr. Candy was held in high esteem, and his departure to-morrow will be very widely regretted. It is worthy of note in this valedictory notice of his services that whereas the late Major Candy received the Companionship of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, his son, the retiring Judge, had a similar honour conferred upon him on the day King Edward was proclaimed Emperor of India.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT.

IT is the silly season just now with our contemporaries at Home, and President Loubet's visit has proved a veritable godsend to them. The visit the King paid to the Continent was nothing more than may reasonably be expected of a newly-crowned monarch. The visit of the French President is the return call which ordinary politeness demands. Responsible editors appear to be all out of town and to have left their subordinates to conduct their journals. Otherwise it is not easy to explain the absence of all sense of proportion and the extravagance of language which form so noticeable a feature of their comments on the President's formal visit. When the King visited Paris our neighbours showed him the utmost civility, and London in turn has shown the President what is the meaning of true British hospitality. The general consensus of opinion is, says this morning's telegram, that the visit has been an unqualified success socially and politically. If they had omitted any expression of opinion as to the political aspect of the visit they would have been better advised. The "Standard," most enthusiastic of all, declares that M. Delcasse, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Lansdowne—why not include every Foreign Minister of the last half century?—have brought France and England as close together as is possible without a formal alliance. Had our contemporary said they had brought the two countries as closely together as is possible for hereditary enemies ever to be it would have been nearer the truth. We are not surprised that the German Press affects to treat the visit with indifference. It is more accustomed to the interchange of meaningless courtesies than the Press in England. Surrounded on all sides by aliens, Germans fully understand the value of politeness and a semblance of good will to those who glance over the edge at them. The sea-girt shores of England have kept her people so exclusive, and made their insular prejudice so strong that they are apt to look with suspicion on all and sundry who are not of themselves, the term "foreigner" being far more significant with them than with the people of any other race.

Still when the First Gentleman in Europe visited France a couple of months ago he treated the French with as much courtesy as they might have expected from the Tsar. He told them that with England they were the champions and pioneers of peaceful progress and civilisation, and that the two countries might be regarded as the houses of all that is best and noblest in literature and art and science. It was a pretty conceit tastefully expressed. Then the King told them that a Divine Providence had designed that France should be our near neighbour, and, he hoped, always a dear friend. There were, his Majesty said, no two countries in the world whose mutual prosperity is more dependent on each other. There might, he added, have been misunderstandings and causes of dissension in the past, but all such differences were, he believed, happily removed and forgotten, and he trusted that the friendship and admiration which we feel for the French nation and their glorious traditions might in the near future develop into a sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment between the peoples of the two countries. French is the language of diplomacy, but surely no compliment was ever more neatly turned. President Loubet could not permit his country to be outdone in politeness, and the other evening said he was certain that the King's visit to Paris would have the happiest effects, and serve to tighten the relations between the two nations, and thus guarantee the peace of the world. Then they took the President to Aldershot, keeping the raw recruits out of sight, to show him the means by which they proposed to maintain that peace, and doubtless imparted to him the fact that Messrs. Vickers Son and Maxim had built us some new field guns, firing 18lb. shells at the rate of 23 per minute. Whereupon the Press, again coming to the front, declared President Loubet's visit an important landmark in international relations. To us it is nothing more than the customary truce after a battle during which, while orderlies collect the wounded and bury the dead, soldiers exchange cigarettes and tobacco then get back to their lines and shoot and kill one another. Enmity between England and France is a plant of too old a growth to be uprooted by fair words. If the exchange of visits be indeed productive of lasting good and a better understanding between the two nations we shall welcome it. The feeling hitherto has been greatly in need of improvement.

GENTLEMEN VS. PLAYERS CRICKET MATCH.

THE first of the two annual matches between the Gentlemen and the Players, which was played at Lord's, has ended in a draw. While it is satisfactory enough to know that play in this, one of the principal cricket fixtures of the season, was not interrupted by rain, the fact that the match was left in an unfinished state will be disappointing to those who have been following the performances of the leading amateur and professional players this year. The teams, judging by the form of the various players this season, were probably selected from the following:—Gentlemen:—W. G. Grace, A. C. MacLaren, F. S. Jackson, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, G. L. Jessop, E. M. Dowson, P. F. Warner, P. Perrin, B. J. T. Bosanquet, and either W. Findlay, W. P. Robertson, or H. Martyn as wicket-keeper. The composition of the Players' team was probably as follows:—W. Gunn, J. Gunn, Hayward, Denton, Hirst, Lockwood, Rhodes, Trott, Tyldesley, Quaife, and either Lilley or Huish as wicket-keeper. The Gentlemen's, team, provided all the crack amateur batsmen were available, was probably one of the strongest batting sides that has taken the field in these matches for years, while on the other hand the bowling has never been weaker. If the Gentlemen showed a superiority in batting, the Players' superiority in bowling was just as pronounced, and all things considered some good cricket must have resulted from the match.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

OWING probably to the fixture between the Gentlemen and the Players at Lords only two matches in the County Championship Contest were set down for the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst. That between Worcestershire and Somerset ended in an easy victory for the former by an innings and 109 runs, a result which if not altogether unexpected on the form the two counties have been showing this season will at least cause considerable surprise to supporters of the Western County. Liecestershire, a good many people who follow the vagaries of the championship contest will be glad to see, have at last succeeded in winning a match, Derbyshire being defeated by 126 runs. The positions of the counties in the championship table remain practically the same as last week, with the exception that Worcestershire who were bracketed seventh with Somerset now occupy that position alone, and Liecestershire by their victory over Derbyshire have solved partnership with Gloucestershire in the race for the wooden spoon.

IT is now arranged that the ball to be given by Lord and Lady Curzon in honour of the visit of Lord and Lady Northcote to Simla will take place on Thursday the 6th August. The "Pioneer" says, "Mess dress will be worn by officers, and ladies will be in powder."

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the 1st day of June 1901 Rs. 17,68,87,000; June 1902 Rs. 18,26,26,000; June 1903 Rs. 18,23,25,000.

THE native members of the Bar on the Appellate Side of the High Court paid a well-merited tribute of respect to the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy yesterday on his retirement from the Bench of the court. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, the Government Pleader, aptly expressed the sentiments of respect and esteem which the Bar have entertained for the learned Judge.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 7th July, was 532, giving a death-rate of 35·61 per annum per thousand as against 42·04 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·26 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 31 died from fevers; 88, plague; 14, small-pox; 5, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 104, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 31, still-born; 78, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 0; Hindu of other castes, 253; Hindu low caste, 65; Musalman, 132; Parsee, 20; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 2; European, 5; Negro-African 0; Budhist, 1; other and unknown castes 0. The total number of births was 219 as against 425 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

THE publication in India of the Police Commission's Report now only awaits the orders of the Secretary of State. Meanwhile it is amusing to observe that the native newspapers, in their determination to be "agin the Government," are forestalling the issue of the Report by prematurely declaiming against some of its supposed recommendations. We happen to know that the grounds of these tirades are absolutely fallacious, and although this may not seem to the native newspapers a sufficient reason for suspending their denunciations an authoritative denial may as well be given at once to the charges. It is not true that the Police Commission aim at improving the condition of the European rather than the native ranks of the police in India. The very converse will be found to be the case. Neither is it true that the commission urge the Europeanising of the force, or even the extension of the European element in it. Again, it is the very opposite policy which is recommended. More than this cannot be said at present; but it should suffice to show that, as so often happens, the opinions of the Bengali editors have quite outran their facts.

MYRIADS of boys, old and young will be delighted to hear that among the coming Christmas books will be three from the prolific pen of their long-time favourite, the late G. A. Henty. His son, Captain Charles Henty, who distinguished himself in South Africa, is visiting his Australian relatives in Melbourne, and he has been telling an interviewer that his father left three completed tales of adventure, which would be published in London in the autumn. The late Mr. Henty's phenomenal power of production are illustrated by the Captain's statement that his father's last story was written in eighteen days, and finished only a week before his death.

A NATION UNDER ARMS.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

As the abominable crime of last week was committed in the name of the Servian army, says Herbert Vivian in the "Express," it may be interesting to set forth a few particulars about its constitution and history. Just now we are all tempted to say hard things about it; but I hope and believe that the cowardly outrage was the work of a handful of desperadoes, and will be disavowed by the great bulk of officers and men. In any case, it would be foolish to ignore the fact that Servian soldiers are smart and efficient, and have proved their courage many a time in the field. It is the fashion to taunt them with the Bulgarian war and the battle of Slivnitza. But, as a matter of fact, when Austria intervened, Servian troops held important positions in Bulgaria, whose triumph was by no means assured. The bloody battle of Silvnitza was perhaps one of the strangest in history. One wing on each side was utterly routed, and felt convinced that the day was lost. The consequence was that Prince Alexander fled helter skelter to Sofia at the very moment that King Milan was tearing back in headlong panic to Belgrade. On reaching his capital, Prince Alexander learned that his arms were victorious, and was able to hurry back to the front before many people were any the wiser. Even to this day the incident is not generally known. But retribution came swiftly, and each of the two Sovereigns was very soon driven to abdicate.

PLENTY OF PLUCK.

All through their history the Servians have displayed plenty of pluck. We need not go back to the days of their old empire, when they were within an ace of taking Constantinople. Let us merely consider their prowess last century. In 1804 the Servians appealed to the Sultan for protection against the tyranny of the Janissaries. These retorted by a general massacre. Among those Servians who escaped was Black (Kara) George, who organised guerilla warfare in the mountains. In a few days he had armed the nation with rude weapons—scythes and pitch-fox for the most part—and won a series of victories by sudden onsets. He proceeded to win a pitched battle and capture fortresses. The Janissaries submitted, and the Sultan invited the Servians to return to their homes with his blessing. But Kara George required more than thanks, and failed to obtain satisfaction. The result was an open breach, and a few thousand highlanders found themselves face to face with the whole force of the Ottoman Empire. A pasha was sent to subdue them. He regarded the expedition as a very soft job, and boasted that all he needed was a few ropes, with which to bind insubordinate peasants, or a few woollen caps and pocketknives for their propitiation. He met the Servian vanguard with discouraging results and, before he knew where he was, he learned that Kara George was upon him with 10,000 men. He was put to flight, and died of shame shortly after.

A NATIONAL HERO.

The Turks now set to work seriously, and Kara George was soon reduced to guerilla warfare with only some 1,500 men. He harassed an army of 30,000 men from Bosnia, and at last gave it battle at Mishar on August 4, 1806. He seemed almost superhuman. His colossal figure towered above his comrades, his voice thundered like a hurricane; all were carried away by the example of his courage. The Bosnians were practically annihilated, and only a few scattered fugitives contrived to struggle across the frontier. The Turks gave in, and Belgrade was taken by the Servians. In 1811 Kara George had emancipated his country and assured his position as ruler. In 1813 he was driven into exile. But the pluck of the Servians sufficed to save their land. They rallied to a new leader, Milosh Obrenovitch, the founder of the late dynasty. The old tactics were adopted, women, children, and monks becoming sharp-shooters behind every rock. Milosh was soon strong enough for a battle. A desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued. When ammunition failed the Servians fought with their daggers, even with their nails and teeth, and secured victory after performing prodigies of valour. Soon they were able to encounter the Pasha of Bosnia, and Milosh defeated him. I could multiply details but it is sufficient to remember that the Servians extorted their own independence by dint of astounding pluck in the face of fearful odds. In 1876 they fought Turkey again and though they suffered defeat there was no sign of decay in their hereditary valour. I refuse to believe that they have now become the most abject of human beings. During the last seven years I have enjoyed frequent opportunities of observing the Servian army, and I now venture to note a few impressions.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

As every Servian has to go through his term of military service the army may be regarded as the nation under arms. We should, therefore, make a mistake in imagining that it can differ appreciably in character or point of view from the ordinary amiable, easy-going peasantry. Indeed, all the officers and men that I have met in various parts of the country confirmed this view. Even when they had been most hard-worked they were always goodhumoured. I always found them ready for a carouse. I remember on one occasion after a military banquet at a country inn, when we were all making speeches, I proposed the health of King Alexander, and told them of the habit which exists in certain English regiments of breaking the glasses after the toast of the Sovereign. I crashed my glass on the floor amid a storm of cheers. Everybody followed suit. Then my health was proposed, and more glasses were broken. The fashion took the fancy of the officers, and they drank toast after toast smashing their beakers every time, until we were up to our knees in broken glass. Next day unfortunate people who came in for their morning refreshment, found that they could not be served because there remained not so much as a mug in the place. This orgy took place, of course in the absence of the colonel. I always noticed among Servian officers the extreme awe they displayed in the presence of their seniors. Subalterns at mess scarcely spoke above a whisper, and even when the colonel proposed a song, they acceded in a subdued way. When he took his departure they seemed to be transformed into different beings. Only on the slava, or patron saint's day, of the regiment did ease and equality prevail. After a religious ceremony at the barracks, where the colonel, the senior non commissioned officer, the senior private, and the chaplain broke a huge cake to the accompaniment of prayers and chants, the day was devoted to singing, dancing, eating, and drinking. It was a fine sight when, about 150 men joined hands in one long coil, and danced the national kolo, twisting in and out like an enormous serpent, wriggling ever faster and more furiously. On the whole I should say that discipline was fairly good in the Servian army, but the peasant soldiers often want to know reasons before obeying orders. This is only in keeping with the independent ideas of the people. As to the efficiency of the troops I can say much, for I have attended manœuvres and all manner of exercises.

MARCHING POWERS.

Their marching and staying powers are well above the average, and their general appearance is very smart. Indeed I have never seen any Servian soldier who was not spick and span. The cadets of the military academy are particularly to be commended in this respect. I have in my hand a document which was given me by poor General Tsintsar Markovitch when he was Commander-in-Chief, just before he became Premier. It gives full detailed statistics of the army. "By the constitution," it begins, "the King is supreme chief of the army; in time of peace he is represented by the Minister of War, who administers in his name and is responsible to Parliament, and by the Commander-in-Chief who is under the orders of the Minister of War." In 1901 the army cost £700,000 out of a Budget of say, £3,000,000. There were 1,250 officers and 22,000 non-commissioned officers. The Regular army consisted of 159,0 3 men, besides 86,000 Reserves of the 1st class and 64,000 of the 2nd, making a total of 309,000 men. Lack of funds is responsible for a deficiency in quick-firing guns, but all authorities are agreed that the Servian army will render a good account of itself in the next war.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN LONDON.

VISIT TO QUEEN VICTORIA'S TOMB.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE LORD MAYOR DECORATED.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The general consensus of opinion is that President Loubet's visit has been an unqualified success socially and politically.

The German press affects to treat the visit with indifference.

President Loubet placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb this morning.

In the afternoon the President visited Aldershot with the King and witnessed a grand review of 16,000 troops, mostly old soldiers of the South African Campaign.

They were commanded by Lord Roberts and General French

A brilliant staff was present.

LONDON, JULY 9.

President Loubet last night dined with Lord Lansdowne, and afterwards attended a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, the first held since the King's accession.

There were 2,000 guests present.

LONDON, JULY 8.

President Loubet has made the Lord Mayor a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Delcasse had a prolonged conversation with Lord Lansdowne to-day, and it is understood both were well satisfied.

It was remarked that M. Delcasse and Mr. Chamberlain conversed absorbedly and uninterruptedly during the banquet at the French Embassy last night.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

GENERAL CONDITION EASIER.

The Pope is restless and drowsy, and becomes ever weaker.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Last evening's bulletin states that the Pope's pulse is stronger, and his general condition easier.

THE BULGARIAN ARMAMENTS.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS DROPPED.

REPRESENTATIONS BY AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Owing to the urgent representations made by Austria and Russia, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has given the strongest assurance that Bulgaria will not proceed further with military preparations.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the six Boer prisoners still in Ceylon will not be allowed to return to the Transvaal until they declare their allegiance.

SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT BRUSSELS.

EXPORT TO BRITAIN TO BE RESTRICTED.

At a Conference at Brussels of sugar manufacturers from Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, a Resolution was passed to restrict the export to Great Britain with the object of maintaining prices in Europe and raising the English prices by from one to two francs.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN GREECE.

THE CURRANT MONOPOLY.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Greece, and notably in Pyrgos, owing to the non-ratification of the currant monopoly.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK PREMIER.

A NEW CABINET.

M. Theotokis has resigned the Premiership.

LONDON, JULY 9.

M. Ralli is forming a new Greek Cabinet with Delyannist tendencies.

LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE INTO NATAL.

The Natal Legislative Council has rejected a motion condemning the importation of Chinese.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

SOMERSET BADLY BEATEN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Leicestershire has beaten Derbyshire by 126 runs.

Worcestershire has beaten Somersetshire by an innings and 109 runs.

The match between the Gentlemen and the Players at Lord's has resulted in a draw.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

TO VISIT THE PHULKIAN STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The movements of the Viceroy after he returns from Kashmir are not yet settled, but it is understood that his Excellency will be in Simla at the end of October, and will visit the Phulkian States in November before proceeding to Calcutta.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

It is not improbable that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India may take place in the winter of 1904-05, but no confirmation has reached Simla of the report that their Highnesses will arrive in the month of December.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

REMARKABLE DECREASE IN THE PUNJAB.

A remarkable concomitant of the recent great heat in Upper India is the almost total disappearance of plague from this area, the Punjab last week reporting only 173 plague deaths and the United Provinces only two. In the Bombay Presidency, on the other hand, where the rains have broken, 1,096 plague deaths took place last week, an increase of 304 on the total of previous seven days. In all India 1,563 plague deaths took place last week, against 1,362 in the previous week, and 1,058 in the corresponding period of last year.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief in the Central Provinces are now down to 25,836.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE INDEMNITY AND THE CURRENCY RATE.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 8th July, says that Japan has demanded to be paid the difference between the silver and gold rate on the last instalment of the Chinese indemnity. There are persistent reports of war preparations in Japan. America is sending more troop, to the Philippines.

HENLEY REGATTA.

THE DIAMOND SCULLS.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent states that at the Henley Regatta all foreign competitors for the Diamond Sculls have been beaten.

THE BUTCHER'S STRIKE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, JULY 9.

The beef butchers of the Moore market, Madras, who have been on strike for the last few days owing to being compelled to use the Municipal van for the transport of beef from the slaughter house to the market have decided to end the strike.

THE TILAK COMMISSION.

POONA, JULY 9.

Mr. Bhaoosaheb's re-examination was given up, because the witness was not allowed to explain certain contradictions in the cross examination.

The Drawing Master of the Aurungabad Technical School put in the ground plan of the Sikh Mandir.

Mr. Rale was cross examined with regard to the affidavit. In re-examination he stated that his affidavit was confined to the execution of documents, but it did not follow that no corporeal giving and taking took place, because the affidavit states that the boy was adopted. He further stated that he had no reason to suspect from Tai Maharaja's conduct or otherwise that she did not approve of that which took place at Aurungabad.

No other witnesses being present the Aurungabad Commission was closed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Colonel Dunsterville, D.A.A.G., Bundelkhand, proceeds home to become second-in-command of the East Surrey Regiment.

Major Comins, 1st Brahmans, has been appointed second-in-command, Bhopal Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Roberts, 36th Sikhs, has been appointed Wing Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps.

A proposal is under consideration to second and replace in their regiments all officers taken for any kind of extra regimental employ.

As the services of Captain A. J. A. Swiney, R. E. can no longer be spared to act as Secretary to the Committee on the Improvement, and Extension of Rifle Ranges, Captain Beynon, A. D. C. to Major-General Hill, Commanding the Oudh District, has been selected to replace him.

An engagement is announced of Earl Suffolk to Miss Wolfe Murray, third daughter of Major-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Quartermaster-General, India, and of Cringletic, Peeblesshire.

THE Sultan of Johore seems to have been the victim of an unfortunate accident in Australia. His coming was known in advance, and Sir Edmund Barton telegraphed instructions to the Customs officials at Perth—the Sultan's first port of call—that he was to be exempted from the formalities imposed by recent Commonwealth legislation against coloured aliens. But the Sultan arrived at Perth earlier than was expected, and was treated at first as if he where an ordinary Hindu or Chinaman. The captain of the steamer had to go bail for him before he was allowed to land. "Awkward situation," telegraphed the Western Australian Premier, and the South Australian Premier sent Sir Edmund Barton this message: "Surely such a potentate is exempted under your Immigration Restriction Act."

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADVANCEMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 9.

A Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department is published, announcing the sanction by the Secretary of State of certain improvements in the pay and prospects of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, which are to take effect from the 16th of March last. The arrangements sanctioned includes:—(1) Formation of five new divisions (Superintendents Charges); (2) Strengthening the office of the Director-General by the addition of two officers designated Deputy Directors, thereby providing for initiation of schemes of improvement and touring. These have the effect of increasing the number of charges above the rank of Assistant Superintendent from 31 to 38. (3) The pay of the two Directors is raised from Rs. 1,600 monthly; that of the Deputy Directors is to be Rs. 1,600; and that of the four Chief Superintendents, whose pay is now Rs. 1,125 plus 75 equal Rs. 1,200 is to be formed into two classes with two Chief Superintendents in each on rates of pay of Rs. 1,250 and Rs 1,400 monthly, respectively. A time limit of service is simultaneously introduced and a limiting scale of promotion within the various grades in order to prevent the occurrence of the period of rapid promotion, followed by one of comparative stagnation.

The ultimate scale will include Superintendents, First Grade, 23; Second Grade 13; Assistant Superintendent, First Grade, 9; Second Grade 19; Third Grade 13; Fourth Grade 14, but this will only be gradually worked up to a time for qualification for promotion being fixed of three years service in the fourth grade of Assistant Superintendent, 3 1-2 in third grade, and 4 1-2 in second grade, while before the promotion to Superintendent, Second Grade, 3 1-2 years must be spent in the grade immediately below, and the qualification for Superintendent, First Grade, is 4½ years as Superintendent Second Grade.

[The concluding portion of this telegram was not received by the time of our going to press.]

SOUTHERN INDIA CYCLE RACES.

BANGALORE, JULY 9.

The Southern India Biennial Cycle Races began here on Stafford House track this afternoon under the patronage of the Maharajah and the British Resident. The following are the results:—

Mile Championship, for Cup value Rs. 450.

First Heat—Private Higgins of the Lincolns; Private Bewers of the Essex, and Private Rowe of the Middlesex.

Time—2 mins. 15 secs.

Five started.

Second Heat—Private Smith, East Yorks; and Private Fox, Lincolns.

Time—2mins. 14 secs.

Five started.

Five miles handicap. Prizes Rs. 50, Rs. 30, and Rs. 15.

First Heat.—Higgins, Lincolns, scratch; Fox, Lincolns, 180 yards; Benson "G" Battery, 440 yards.

Time—12 mins 11 secs.

Eight started.

Second Heat—Rowe, Middlesex, 220 yards; Allen, "G" Battery, 240 yards; Theagaraj, scratch.

Time—12 mins 21 secs.

Seven started.

All Comers Handicap. One mile.

First Heat—Bewers, Essex, 120 yards; Smith East Yorks, 50 yards; Bain, 120 yards.

Time—21mins. 5secs.

Eight started.

Second Heat—Benson, "G" Battery, 120 yards; Williams, Carabiniers, 90 yards; Fox, Lincolns, 70 yards.

Time—2mins 9 secs.

Eight started.

At 6 o'clock the final of the five miles' Handicap was won by the favourite, Higgins, of the Lincolns, Rowe, of the Middlesex, being second, the time being 19 mins 15 secs. which was leisurely.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the L. M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University was declared yesterday. The following candidates have passed.

SECOND CLASS.

Brooks, W G Hugh
Da'Silva, Jacinto
Dhurandhar, W Krishnanath
Dias, F Xavier
Fernandes, P Paul
Gonsalves, B Lawrence
Gupte, D Appaji
Kone, P Vinayak
Kokje, V Tatyaji
Lad, G. Vithal
Mama, J Byramji
Merchant, N Rahimtulla
Nadkarni, W Govind
Patil, G Vitji
Ranade, H Keshav
Sathe, K Gopal
Vales, S A Rosario

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Cable Situebondo Bandjermasin interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	11	5 p.m.	6	38
Teheran	9	2	35 p.m.	...	27
Suez	9	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 9th July 1903.

—	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.		M.
From Calcutta	1	20	0	1
Karachi	0	15	0	1
Madras	0	30	0	8

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

A BIG FIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

A big field met the Master of Hounds at the Bund Bridge this morning notwithstanding most of them had been at the Ball at Ganeshkind the night before. The M. F. H. set his pack in motion, and proceeded to draw the river bank skirting the temple, and taking the river bend until the field emerged near the Holkar's Bridge. While at the Holkar's Bridge opportunity was taken to photograph the field. The Master then proceeded to draw the river bank in the direction of Kalas Ford, and hounds in a little while put up the Jack, which, however, took a refuge in the Jail garden. Some of the field ridden round intercepting his retreat before he could leave cover, but at length he broke covert, and, setting his head towards the Jail, made an effort to escape in that direction. Hounds were soon on the line and hunted him hard till he took refuge in a dry pond. Feeling himself insecure he turned sharp to the left and darted off towards the Sisters. Hounds continued to press him hotly until he was exhausted by the pace which had lasted half an hour, and must have covered at least nine miles. He lay down in a nullah and was broken. The rain of the last few days helped to render this good scenting in the morning, but once the sun had risen it became exhausting work for hounds and horses, but the hounds held steadily to their work with the usual courage of foxhounds.

On reaching the Kennels Colonel Sherringham found three couples of his hounds seriously ill from the effects of the sun, and had to resort to stimulants to revive them. Two are in a bad way, and are not expected to recover.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

VISIT TO THE SIRDARS OF THE DECCAN.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain Greville, paid round return visits this morning to the Sirdars of the Deccan. His Excellency went first to Rai Bahadur Raste where his Lordship remained some ten minutes. Lord Northcote then proceeded to Sirdar Vinayakrao Dhunjiraj Biwalkar and Sirdar Anandrao Khunderao Raste, remaining for some length of time in both places.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE.

VISIT TO MRS. RANADE.

Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill, paid a visit to-day to Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the widow of the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL.

A single innings match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Army Veterinary School was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The wicket was a bit crumbly at first owing to previous day's rain, but it improved later on. The visitors went in first and scored 55 runs. The Gymkhana made 112, and thus won the match by 57 runs. The following are the scores:—

ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL.

Vety-Col Hazelton, c Young, b Tregear	2
Capt Tancred, run out	25
Mr Wallinger, c Faviell, b Tregear	6
Major Cheyne, c Oakes, b Tregear	5
Major Chitty, b Hawley	0
Capt Forsyth, c Young b Faviell	5
Vety-Capt Newson, not out	2
Mr Stanbridge, st Young, b Faviell	4
Sergt Robertson, run out	1
Mr Giswick, b Hawley	0
Mr Balcombe, c Knight, b Faviell	1
Extras	1
Total	55

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Green, c Stanbridge, b Wallinger	6
Mr Faviell, b Hazelton	43
Mr Knight, l b w, b Hazelton	0
Capt Tregear, b Wallinger	0
Capt Gresson, b Hazelton	1
Mr Kirwan, l b w, b Wallinger	1
Mr Young, b Forsyth	21
Mr Hawley, c Forsyth, b Wallinger	15
Mr Thomas, b Hazelton	11
Mr Oakes, not out	1
Capt Wilson, b Hazelton	0
Extras	13
Total	112

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION IN EGYPT.

SLEEPING-CARS BURNT.

THE Keneh correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette" telegraphed on the 22nd ultimo:—

"A serious railway collision occurred on the Upper Egypt line of the State Railways yesterday afternoon. The express train which leaves Luxor at 5 o'clock collided with a goods train at Kous. Two sleeping-cars were burnt, the official in charge of the postal van was killed, and the driver and fireman were injured. The rest of the people on the train are safe."

A Kous correspondent telegraphs:—

"Yesterday evening's express on the Government railway line collided with a goods train composed of four trucks. The locomotive of the goods train caught fire and was destroyed. The fire spread to two sleeping-cars on the express train and both these and the postal van as well as an animal truck were burnt. The post-office official was killed while the engine-driver and fireman were injured. An enquiry has been opened."

Later intelligence to hand states that four of the passengers in the sleeping cars were killed and 25 other passengers were seriously injured. As to the cause of the accident it appears that the goods train was being sided at Kous station and the points were not turned for the main line, consequently the express train rushed into the siding, with the above disastrous result.

CAPTAIN DERBYSHIRE, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, while traveling to Bombay from up-country was found dead in the train near Bhopal on Wednesday, the cause of death being due to heat apoplexy. His body was brought down to Bombay by the Punjab Mail yesterday afternoon and conveyed to the St George's Hospital. The funeral took place in the evening at the Sewree cemetery, where his remains were interred with full military honours.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Chief Justice at Bombay on the 6th July.

Mr. G. Jacob, I.C.S., acts as a Judge at Bombay from the date of departure of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S.

Captain N. W. Barlow, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 2nd July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain H W. Berthon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the First Class in the district of Khandesh are empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the C. P. Code:—Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, District Deputy Collector.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S. Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. F. E. Cumming, Clerk, Commissioner in Sind's office has passed the Lower Standard Departmental examination.

Mr. G. H. Belcham, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from 5th June.

Veterinary-Major W. R. Hagger, M.R.C.V.S., acts as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, from the date of taking charge, during the absence of Veterinary-Major J. Brodie-Mills, M.R.C.V.S., or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M., (Ed.), D.P.H., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and nineteen days, in combination with furlough for four months and eleven days, with effect from the 13th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S., acts as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M. (Ed.), D.P.H., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

The services of Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Miss E. Meakin, M.B., B.S. (London), acts at First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Miss A. M. Benson, M.D.

The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., acts during Mr. Enthoven's absence, as Superintendent in charge of the revision of the Imperial Gazetteer and Superintendent of Ethnography for the Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties.

The name of Mr. G. H. Wilson, Engineer, appointed by the Secretary of State under a covenant for five years has been struck off the Public Works Department list.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE NATIVE BAR.

Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, on behalf of members of the native Bar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, addressed Mr. Justice Candy at the rising of his court yesterday, offering him the hearty good wishes of the Bar at his final departure from this country.

Rao Bahadur Kirtikar said:—

My Lord,—As you are on the eve of your retirement from service, and as this is the last time of your Lordship's presiding in Court with the full Appellate Side Bar before you, you will permit me, on behalf of the members of that Bar, to say a few words of farewell. Your Lordship's connection with the Judicial Service of this Presidency goes far back into the sixties, and in your service in almost every district of the Presidency, and in Kathiawar, you gained a rare knowledge of the manners and customs of the various communities of Western India, and acquired a through grasp of the different land tenures prevailing in this part of the country. This acquaintance with the people and their ways, with their virtues and difficulties, their prejudices and disabilities, and their sentiments and institutions, was the more thorough owing to your familiarity with the two great vernaculars of the Presidency, for which you manifested at all times an inherited predilection and love. And when some 14 years ago you were honoured with a seat on the Bench of this court, you came thus equipped with this wide and unique experience. During this long time it was with the pleaders on this side of the Court that you were mostly brought into close contract, and they desire to be premitted to say that, in the administration of civil and criminal justice, they could always rely upon your Lordship's ability, judgment, varied experience, and thorough knowledge of the vernacular languages. They will always remember how you were actuated with an earnest desire to find out the truth in every case and never spared any pains for that purpose. Speaking for myself and my brother pleaders, I assure you, my Lord, of our regard for your honesty of purpose, your love of justice, and your keen sense of duty, and such of us as have had the pleasure of knowing you personally also testify to the fact that you have a good heart. With this sincere appreciation of your work amidst us, it is but natural that we should long miss your personality, and regret your retirement, although to you personally it means well-earned rest after nearly forty years of hard conscientious work. My Lord, we bid you farewell and wish you a long and happy life in your native land.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S REPLY.

Mr. Justice Candy, in his reply, said:—Rao Bahadur and Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for your kind words. You can imagine what a wrench it is to me to leave the work which has been of such engrossing interest for so many years, and to bid farewell to numerous friends, some of them, it is no exaggreration to say, my life-long friends. You, Rao Bahadur, were, I think, a comparatively young pleader at the Ahmedabad Bar when I went there as Assistant Judge in July 1869, just thirty-four years ago. How many changes you and I have seen since then! Not the least of these is the improvement in the subordinate judiciary of this Presidency, and I may add, in the mofussil Bars. Gentlemen pleaders of the High Court Bar let me in bidding you farewell impress on you the importance of your duty in setting an example to the Bars of the mofussil. Some of you are often called away to appear in complicated cases in the Civil and Criminal Courts up-country. Then is your opportunity of showing the high standard of duty, which should be the aim of every member of an honourable professsion such as yours. I remember once having a description given me of the difficulties often met with by an advocate who is called into the mofussil to take charge of an important case. One is the pressure which is brought upon him to call evidence which, from the very nature of the case, must be open to grave suspicion, and can only do his client more harm than good. But, as you know, litigants and some of their advisers are under the mistaken impression that the strength of a case depends upon the number of witnesses called, and that the quality of the evidence to be given by those witnesses is of quite secondary importance. Then, too, there is a most important point in regard to which you can be an invaluable example to your brethren in the district and Magisterial Courts. I refer to the use and abuse of cross-examination. Some of you were present in Court the other day when a case from a certain District Court was being argued in appeal, and you may have heard the remarks which fell from the Bench as to the scandalous length of the cross-examination of the witnesses in the case regarding matters which were obviously irrelevant. Our Magistrates and Judges are often hard worked officials, and it is cruel to waste their time by protracting the hearing of cases by a method of cross-examination which in no way tends to the elucidation of the truth. It is all very well to say that Magistrates and Judges can disallow unnecessary questions, but, as was once remarked to me, it takes so long to record the question and the objection, and the ruling of the Court, that some judicial officers think it better to allow waste of time and to let the pleader run riot at his will. Therefore, I repeat, gentlemen, take every opportunity of showing your brethren that the able advocate is not he who indulges in vain repetitions or wastes the time of the Court. I still think of the giants of those days whom I had the good fortune to hear when I first sat on the Bench of this Court—Shantaram Narayen Kassinath Telang (that prince of advocates) and Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte, whose pithy and closely reasoned arguments were an intellectual treat. Gentlemen, I am confident that you will hold on the noble traditions of the Bar of the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. When I am far away I shall often recall your names and faces, and last, but not least, the kindness of your farewell.

The court then rose.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

VARIETY IN BLOUSE SUITS.

SMART GOWNS ON THE STAGE.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR ICES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THE blouse suits this year are specially interesting because of their charming variety. They are far smarter looking than those of last season, and twice as elaborate. They show much hand embroidery and many insets of course effective lace. The skirts are made unlined, and are in the newest aproved cut, clinging closely to the figure over the hips, and showing much fulness towards the hem. All the suits have a market tendency to show to its very best advantage the French curve figure, which makes this year's summer girl the trimmest, most shapely girl we have had for many a long year. These suits are made of many materials, and are trimmed in many ways. There are the suits of white mercerised linen, embroidered in white; there are these same all-white costumes with lace insects taking the place of embroidery. Then there are the very new and very stylish blouse suits of linen crash, with embroidered borders lone in the Russian or Turkish colours. Of course, all the cotton materials, like Madras, pique, cotton vesting, duck, and cotton cheviot, are used for this season's suits. In additions to these suits and those of the light-weight tweed and serge, there are others of pongee, embroidered or piped with silk in a contrasting colour, as well as the cool-looking, dainty dresses of checked and striped spot-proof taffeta, and others of mohair, with its wonderful wearing capacity. The girl who wears the blouse suit must pay particular attention to the little things of her dress—the accessories which give the finishing smart touch of style. She must look well to the appropriateness of her collar and belt. Even such a little things as wearing a chou of filmy tulle with a linen blouse suit would have much to do with spoiling its perfect effect. With the cotton suits the embroidered linen belt and collar is the best taste. A leather belt is the next choice, and the very newest thing is the wide, unlined leather belt. It must be sufficiently pliable to cling to the figure, and it must be twice as wide as it was last summer. Pretty belts of linen shoe-strings, in black and white, are a novel accessory to the blouse suit costume. Belts of stitched taffeta are also worn, and very many linen belts, embroidered in French knots. White calf belts, fastening with heavy mother-of pearl harness buckles, are another fad of the moment. Many of the smartest suits are trimmed with pearl buttons, and when the blouse does not fasten in front with these big, effective buttons, then it fastens up the back with tiny pearl buttons. The new blouses are all cut to give the broad-shoulder effect, and to emphasise length of line under the arm. The very baggy blouse is not as conspicuous as it was, but the sleeve has gained in fulness what the blouse has lost.

Quaint incongruities, which are not without a certain fascination of their own, seem to be asserting themselves more and more prominently, and already we are growing quite accustomed to the notion of summer gowns, in which fine cloth in some pale pastel shade is deftly combined with chiffon in the same delicate colouring. Sometimes the cloth is cut out in various irregular patterns, and laid in the form of an applique design upon the chiffon background, the chiffon being mounted, in the first instance, of course, over glace silk or soft Oriental satin. Another idea and a prettier one is to have the cloth perforated after the fashion of the "broderie anglaise," the edges of the cloth being outlined with button hole stitching as in the Maderia work of days gone by. Seldom have smarter gowns been seen upon the London stage than those which are worn by Mme. Jeanne Granier as Henriette Maubrun in "Les Deux Ecoles," at the Garrick Theatre. During the course of the four acts of this comedy she wears four very charming gowns, all of which were specially designed and made for her by Paquin. In the first act, in the Maubruns drawing room, when Henriette is so angrily determined to divorce her husband, Mme. Granier wears a charming gown of white chiffon and very fine white cloth. The Skirt is of white chiffon over silk, with festooned ruches of soft white satin and medallion motifs of white lace applique laid upon the chiffon. The bodice has a cape collar and a little bolero of white cloth, chiffon, and rich lace, fastened with buttons and finshed at the threat with a small tie of dark blue silk. The elbow sleeves are of transparent lace, bordered with a hem of cloth and arranged with soft sleeves of chiffon and lace, and at the waist there is a gathered belt of soft white silk, drawn down to a point front.

When the various characters find themselves at the Prunier Restaurant, in the second act, Mme. Granier has a lovely evening gown of yellow chiffon, made up over a foundation of pale golden yellow satin and sewn with long lines of glittering gold paillettes running downwards to the feet. The low bodice is trimmed with little hanging garlands of blue satin ribbon, work up into a semblance of flowers, while the skirt is adorned near the hem with trails of pale pink roses and green leaves in raised satin and chiffon, and Empire wreaths of forget-me-nots carried out in blue satin ribbon. These flowers, are just seen vaguely, under a veiling of chiffon. The sleeves come to the elbow, where they are met by long white kid gloves, and in the waistbelt of yellow satin Mme, Granier tucks a bunch of pink roses. When Henriette comes to her father's fencing-room, she dispenses tea in a charming frock of white esprit net and fern-leaf pattern lace. The very full skirt of net and lace is arranged over white satin, upon which there are a few large crimson roses and green leaves, worked in raised satin and chiffon, and scattered over the satin background, as though they had fallen carelessly here and there. Through the veiling of net and lace one gets only an occasional glimpse of the flowers, and the effect is altogether charming. The bodice has a deep cape collar of very fine Alencon lace. Over this gown, when she arrives in the fencing-room, Mme. Granier wears a long coat of biscuit-coloured cloth, with an Irish lace collar, and knots of black velvet ribbon, with long ends in front.

This is a favourite foundation for a plain ice cream, when one does not care to use many eggs or much cream; Heat one pint of cream and one pint of milk. Mix two level table-spoonfuls of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, and moisten with one-fourth cup of cold milk. Add this mixture to two eggs which have been beaten slightly, then pour in a little of the hot milk. When well mixed turn it all into the double saucepan, and let it cook twenty minutes, stirring constantly until it is smooth, and only occasionally after that. Strain through a gravy strainer, stir in more sugar, according to the flavouring you are to use, and when cold add flavouring to taste. Freeze as usual, and, when nearly frozen, stir in one pint of sliced peaches if you like. A cafe frappe, which affords a pleasant change from the too familiar coffee jelly, is simply made. To one quart of strong coffee, sweetened to taste, add the beaten white of one egg, or a tablespoonful of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water, and freeze. Serve in tall glasses, with whipped cream on top. A teaspoonful of vanilla extract is considered by some to be an improvement. For vanilla ice cream use one quart of thin cream, one scant cupful of sugar, and from one to two tablespoonfuls of vanilla extract, for the amount will depend upon the strength and purity of the extract. Put the cream into the double saucepan; when it is scalding hot turn in the sugar, stir it until the sugar is melted, and when it is cold add the flavouring. Making it in this way will give the cream a rich body and flavour, a peculiarly smooth, velvety appearance, and also prevents the cream from turning sour. You may whip the cream first and remove the froth until you have a pint, then scald the remainder of the cream with the sugar, and add the whipped cream and the flavouring when it is cold. For plain French cream scald a pint of milk in the double saucepan. Beat the yolks of six eggs with a half-pound of granulated sugar until smooth like cream. Stir in the scalded milk, stirring slowly. Return to double saucepan and stir and cook until thick enough to coat a spoon or knife-blade. Take from the fire, and when cool flavour with a tablespoonful of vanilla and beat until cold, adding a pint of good, sweet cream. Freeze as directed. Milk may be used instead of cream, using more egg-yolks to make it richer. To make banana cream put one pint of milk into a double saucepan to scald. Beat yolks of four eggs with two cups of sugar until light; add to the hot milk and stir until it thickens. Remove from the fire and add the cream and set aside to cool. Skin four large, ripe bananas and mash through a coarse sieve and add to the cold cream and freeze.

The importance of the recent movement for the training of gentlewomen as children's nurses can hardly be overestimated. The mere fact that educated and refined women should themselves gladly undergo a training before they consider themselves fit to undertake the physical and moral care of the young should inevitably tend to raise the standard of the nursery nurse. It sometimes seems almost incredible that the majority of the married women of the middle classes, and those who would be the first to claim the distinction of being good mothers, are quite content to leave their children, for the larger part of the day, in charge of a young and ignorant girl, about whose antecedents they know little or nothing. They will entrust by far the most onerous post—the charge of the early training of the future fathers and mothers of the race—to an uneducated girl, who will receive less wages than are earned by the cook. How often have we not heard a young mother boast, "My nurse is such a nice-looking girl, and seems very fond of the children," as if this were the sole desideratum in this most responsible work. Children, like their elders, are suffering from the perpetual change and spirit of unrest that now das[illegible] pervades almost every home. The faithful old "nannies" of half a century ago, so dear to the memories of many of us, are now, alas, almost as extinct as the dodo. They created the perfect home atmosphere in our nursery world, and gave the love and sympathy which made up largely for lack of education. They taught our little fingers to build our first brick castle and to hem our first pocket handkerchief, just as in many cases they had taught the same tasks to our mothers before us. All our childish lives were spent under the same loving care. Our nurse was a member of the family. She lived and died in the same devoted service.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

LAST month we referred in this column to the special motor racing track which was shortly to be constructed at Purley, and spoke of the possibility of cycle road races being held there without fear of interruption from the police. The promoters of the track have since intimated, that any suggestion which might be made by road-racing cyclists, and which would make no radical alterations in the existing plans, would receive the most careful consideration. The proposed track, which will be about seven miles in circumference, lays between hills and downs just off the Brighton road at Purley, and to all intent and purposes will be an ordinary roadway, with, however, and exceptionally good surface, and free from pedestrians, equestrains and vechicular traffic. Road racing clubs should take the matter up without delay, for there are great possibilities in the suggestion.

The question of inn-keepers and refreshment contractors responsibility with regard to cycles left in their charge whilst wheelmen are taking refreshments at their establishments is one that magistrates are frequently called upon to settle and invariably to give judgment in favour of the cyclist. A refreshment house keeper of Morpeth was recently sued by a cyclist at the Morpeth County Court for compensation for the loss of a lamp stolen from his machine whilst left in defendant's charge. The case was all against the refreshment house-keeper he having accepted a fee of twopence from the plaintiff and although the solicitor for the defence contended that his client was not responsible since the lamp was detachable from the machine his honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

The Headingley Sports committee has offered a prize to any member of the Leeds Police Force who will ride a mile on the local track in 2 mins. 45 secs. This offer has been made in view of the evidence of a police constable in a furious driving case. The constable alleged that he travelled at a rate of a mile in 2 mins. 45 secs. in order to catch up a motorist who was driving beyond the legal limit, and the members of the Sports Committee, doubting the speed capabilities of the constable in question, have made the above offer to the chief constable of Leeds. It is doubtful whether the challenge will be accepted.

Owing to the unfavourable weather which we have been experiencing for the last month or two, the home cycle trade has not been in such a flourishing condition as was anticipated in the early months of the year; not that there has been any slump in the home trade, but simply that it is not booming as optimists expected. Fortunately, foreign trade is waking up, and the Board of Trade's return for May, and indeed for the whole year, shews that the British made cycles are in far greater demand in foreign countries than hitherto has been the case. In May of this year the shipments were valued at £7 ,744. against £65,437 in the corresponding month of 1902. For the first five months of this year the figures are £389,766, against £286,370 last year, an increase of well over £100,000.

When a cyclist is implicated in a running down case and has secured the evidence of a police constable on point duty, on his behalf, he generally possesses a feeling of satisfaction that the case will go in his favour, for magistrates generally accept the evidence of one police constable against that of three or four civilians. But such was not the case with a cyclist who was sued for damages by the guardians of a girl whom he had accidentally knocked down and caused some slight injuries too. The officer on point duty when giving evidence, stated that in his opinion the cyclist was by no means to blame, and that at the time he was only travelling at the rate of four or five miles per hour. This evidence, however, availed the wheelman, but little, for judgment was given against him.

On June 27th, starting at 6 a. m., the Motor Cycling Club 200 miles reliability run for the S. F. Edge trophy will take place. The route selected is over four out-and-home courses of approximately 50 miles each, radiating from one centre, situated within 20 miles of London. Competitors will be started in batches of three, at five minutes' interval, and will be allowed to dismount for congestion of traffic. All the competitors will be required to stop an hour at the conclusion of the first 100 miles, and a quarter of an hour at the conclusion of 1 0 miles. During these stoppages no adjustments, replacements, or repairs of any description whatsoever will be allowed. That such a trial for motor cycles requires the most careful pre-consideration must be obvious, and possibly no set of rules or conditions that could be devised would seem to be perfectly equitable to all riders. One of the greatest difficulties is inherent to the bicycle itself—viz., that it offers no facilities for carrying an observer. To that extent therefore, competitors will be dependent mutually upon the sense of fairness and sportsman like feeling of their fellows. As all competitors and officials will work with one aim—the good of the club and to make a success of the trial—there can be no doubt as to the result.

Cycling and motoring as kindred sports and pastimes, are supposed to have interests in common. For some time past, however, a feeling has been growing among cyclists that motorists are not their best friends—indeed, so acute has that feeling become that a good many cyclists are prepared to aver that the motor-car is an intolerable nuisance, and a source of danger to those who cycle. This has been caused by the selfish conduct of a certain, and by no means small, section of motorists, who misuse the country roads to a degree. The first cause of complaint is the dust raised by the rapid passage of large pneumatic-shod car, which, when their exhaust pipes are directed straight down on the road instead of the sides, raises the dust in clouds and makes cycling far from pleasurable; for instead of the pure country air, the poor wheelman is compelled to inhale pecks of dust; whilst throat, eyes, and ears are irritated by the particles. Of course motorists are not primarily responsible for the condition of the road, but nevertheless they create a nuisance to other, for which there appears to be no remedy.

INVESTMENT OF CHURCH TRUST FUNDS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the relation of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee, of Bomonjee Hall, Mazagon, against the Very Reverend Diago Antonio Lobo and others, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendants or some of them, or other fit persons, may be appointed trustees of the property mentioned in the plaint; that it may be vested in the said trustees so appointed and that the trustees may be authorised to sell the property to Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Bomonjee for Rs 10,000, and to invest the sale proceeds in securities authorised by law for the investment of trust funds. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Sirvai, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kola, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the property in question was situated at Mazagon and belonged to and had been in the possession of the Church of Nossa Senora Gloria for upwards of half a century, and its rents and profits had been applied towards the general expenses of the church, which consisted of a vicar, four or five parishioners, who are called wardens, and who are appointed from time to time by the Bishop of Damaun, who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the church. The first defendant is the vicar, and the other defendants are the present wardens of the church, and as such, with the approval of the Bishop of Damaun, they had contracted to sell the property to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee for Rs. 10,000. The property consists of a piece of land with an old building consisting of a ground floor. It produces a gross rent of Rs. 18 per month, out of which Government rent and Municipal taxes are paid, leaving about Rs. 155 per annum as the net rents and profits of the property. The building was over fifty years old, and was in need of costly repairs. The contract for the sale of the property was exceedingly beneficial to the church, and if the proceeds were invested in Government paper the net income would be about Rs. 350 per annum; and it was therefore desirable that the sale should be sanctioned by the court. The legal estate in the property was not vested in the defendants or any other persons, and therefore the defendants were unable to give a good title to the purchaser.

The second defendant, Augusto Caetharo Coutto, one of the wardens of the church of Nossa Senhora Gloria, was examined, and at the close of the case, his lordship passed a decree appointing the defendants the trustees of the property. It was further declared that the property be vested in the trustees, who were authorised to sell it to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonjee for the sum of Rs. 10,000.

THE MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. MILLS Co. LD.

THE twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Bhugwandass Walljee presiding. The following is the directors' report :—

The directors of this company have now the pleasure to submit before the shareholders their 29th annual report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1902, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,34,731-4-9, including the balance of Rs. 1,463-11-9 of last year's account. After deducting out of the said profit the sum of Rs. 50,050-0-0, which has been absorbed in the payment of an ad-interim dividend for the first half-year which ended on 30 June 1902 at Rs 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share, there now remains a disposable balance of Rs. 84, 681-4-9, which the directors propose to divide as under :—To pay a dividend of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs 25 per quarter share for the second half-year ending 31st December 1902, absorbing Rs. 50,050; to carry to depreciation of building and machinery account Rs. 23,000; to carry to the fund for equalization of dividend account Rs. 10,000; to carry to bonus account for bonus to office and mill hands Rs. 3,000; to carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,631-4-9. Taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory times for the Indian Cotton Mill industry the directors consider this result as satisfactory, and they expect to show similarly good result for the current year. Messrs. Lukhmidass Walljee and Goculdas Narranjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the current year fixing a remunerations for each of them. The directors have to report the deeply regretted and untimely death of the late Mr Gordhandass Soonderdass who was an ex-officio director and Chairman of this company, which took place on the 10th of October 1902, and in whom they have lost a much esteemed, and valued colleague.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed, giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the coming election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the existing members of it and other candidates have begun, by post-cards and otherwise, to secure votes from the ratepayers. As a ratepayer, I am concerned with the A ward. Of the six gentlemen representing it Mr. Wachha and Dr. Sukhia are wellknown for their fair views and courage though since recently the former may have appeared to be rather reticent. What the remaining four gentlemen's views are, and also those of the other candidates from the other wards, the ratepayers are not aware. Will they kindly speak out what they mean to do, beyond voting supplies, if they are returned on the new board of the Corporation, or will the Ratepayers' Association kindly procure them the facility and opportunity of publicly giving out the trend of their thought on such matters as (1) the expenditure of the ratepayers' money by the Health Department. (2) The condition of the bhanghy service. (3) The drainage system planned by irresponsible birds of passage and carried out in spite of reasoned opposition twenty years ago, is to-day inefficient and positively harmful, notwithstanding constant tinkering and high expense. (4) The necessity of employing in the Municipal service able men, and not old and disabled, nor men who have been found unfit for work elsewhere, nor men pensioned out from elsewhere; and the necessity of the Commissioner seeing personally now and again the servants of the Corporation, especially every man who is to be appointed by the head of any of the departments with a view to preventing useless persons becoming a burden on the Municipal coffer. What is said above only touches the very fringe of a heavy bulk of matters. We citizens and ratepayers claim to know more than the highest of Municipal officers. Our representatives have therefore topics and subjects enough and more to express their views upon; and let us hope they will oblige us with them.—Yours &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

July 9.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade			2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri			15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada			1
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi		0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	2
Total	9	7	65
Total plague deaths to date	281,957	214,189	
Same date last year	4	3	69

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are the best, cheapest, and most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety, and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases sores, ulcerations and burns are quickly benefited and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels and averts diarrhoea and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat, bumps, blotches, pimples inflammations of the skin, muscular pains neuralgic affections and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.

THE KOLAR GOLD CASE.

MR. E. S. LLOYD, District Magistrate, delivered a lengthy judgment in the Kolar Gold Case at Bangalore, on Monday morning. In the course of it, the Magistrate said that the accused were charged with dishonestly received and retaining gold, knowing it to be stolen, and with voluntarily assisting in making away with it by doing away with its characteristic impurities which were the only means of identification and thereby committing offences under Sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code, or abetment of the same. He had tried a very similar case before, and his decision had been confirmed on appeal, so it was not necessary to go into all the reasons for his finding that it had been definitely proved that Kolar gold was identifiable under certain conditions by expert evidence, and he held this finding to be good in law although it might not be possible to prove the exact mine from which the gold had been stolen. He respectfully invited the attention of the Appellate Court to these points and to his judgment in the above-mentioned case, especially to paras. 23 to 25 inclusive, where the reasoning would apply equally to the present case. It was necessary for the accused to show that they had come into possession of the gold honestly, and had no reason to suppose that it was stolen property. He held that the gold was proved to be stolen property without the shadow of a doubt; and that guilty reception and intention, as also knowledge on the part of the accused that they were dealing with stolen property, was also clearly proved. The Magistrate here reviewed the evidence of Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Smeeth at considerable length, and said that the analysis had clearly been most careful, searching and minute. The strongest argument against the story that the gold had been produced from old jewels, was the insoluble residue left after that analysis. The hornblend schist which had been so strong a feature of the former case was certainly absent, but Dr. Smeeth had explained this by the treatment the gold had received in the laboratory, and said that he had found relics of what might have been the result of the hornblend schist treated with acids. The quartz found in the insoluble residue made it, as Mr. Norton had remarked, absolutely certain that the gold was not jewel gold, and practically certain that was Kolar gold. He, therefore, held it proved that it was Kolar gold and had been stolen from the Mines. It must not for a moment be forgotten that Kolar gold once refined was practically unidentifiable by analysis. The accused had been found under most suspicious circumstances refining gold which had been proved to be stolen from Kolar.

The Magistrate then reviewed the evidence of the eye-witnesses of what had occurred, and said that he found it absolutely certain that the first accused had spoken to Mr. David in English, and had given a false name—Ramaswamy Chetty. The cowshed of a private house was a most unusual and suspicious place for gold refining. The second accused knew perfectly well that the gold was stolen. Ram Prasad had either been told, or had good reason to suspect the fact, and therefore the gold was taken into another man's backyard. His reason for putting in the alternative charge of abetment was that the second accused had taken the whole responsibility on his own shoulders, and the first accused said he had only come to the house to visit a sick boy. The first accused had not proved his defence. Even if the boy was sick, no one could believe that this was his chief reason for going to the house and superintending, with evident interest, the operations in which his partner was engaged with what must have been joint property. Severely criticising the evidence as to the alleged sickness of the boy the Magistrate proceeded to ask why the doctor, who had treated him in the Bowring Hospital had not been produced by the defence. The first accused, he added evidently tried to escape; he found his actions incompatible with innocence and had no hesitation in convicting him as charged.

The second accused was also clearly guilty. His sister, no doubt might have had jewels but the Magistrate was certain that what was left of them was not in the liquid found in the cowshed. It was certain that the gold trade as traffic in stolen Kolar gold was locally termed had increased and it must be diminished. The prosecution had wished to produce the account books of the first accused to prove the magnitude of his transactions, and it was probable that this was by no means an isolated instance of dealings in Kolar gold by the first accused. He did not, however, think it fair that the account books should be put in and most of the books connected with the case had been kept out. Nevertheless it was certain that the accused were partners, that they possessed a substantial knowledge of gold, and that they must have known what they were dealing with. It was equally clear that the previous conviction in this connection had been unheeded and he was disposed to acknowledge the contention of Mr. Norton for the prosecution that the lenient sentence in the previous case had been misconstrued, and that a really deterrent sentence was imperatively called for in the present case. He, therefore, sentenced each accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, to undergo six months' additional rigorous imprisonment. It only remained to compliment Mr. David on the promptitude with which he had acted, and the skill shown in the capture of two important criminals in the act of prosecuting a nefarious pursuit.

A STRANGE ARREST.

PRIEST MISTAKEN FOR SWINDLER.

All Paris is laughing at the ludicrous mistake made by the French legal authorities in bringing an innocent Canadian priest all the way from Beyrout to Paris under the impression that they had arrested the notorious Canon Rosemberg, "wanted" by the police on charges of swindling a number of ladies. The prisoner was brought before M. Flory, the examining magistrate, and Mme. Givet Rosemberg's principal victim; M. Pierre Rosemberg, the canon's brother, and the barber who for ten years, had shaved the missing ecclesiastic, were present to give evidence. When the prisoner was brought in between two guards a look of intense surprise appeared on the faces of the witnesses, who each denied that he was Rosemberg. The judge looked bewildered. "Guards," he said, "what is the meaning of this? You have brought the wrong man!" The guards protested that the prisoner was the Rosemberg they had taken in custody from the steamer at Marseilles and had brought to Paris in handcuffs. The chief warder of the prison, who was sent for, also assured the judge that the prisoner was the right man. The prisoner, who spoke with a strong English accent, explained that his name was Dorval, and that he was a native of Montreal, where he belonged to the Celsterian Order of Monks being known as Father Robert. He had been on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and had stayed at the Maronite Monastery at Beyrout. While there he was pointed out to the French Consul as Canon Rosemberg, and was immediately arrested. It was in vain that he expostulated that a great mistake was being made. The prior of the monastery only covered his face with his hands, and said that he was deeply grieved to see a brother in affliction. Several Maronite monks declared that he was Rosemberg, and, despite his protests, his papers were taken from him by the French Consul, and he was put on board a French steamer, the captain of which told him his brains would be blown out if he attempted to escape. "While the ship was waiting to sail," added Father Dorval, "I received a visit from a priest, who exhorted me to patience. This priest I believe to have been none other than Rosemberg, for I am convinced that the prior of the monastery gave me up in order to shield the real culprit, who was probably being sheltered in the monastery." Father Dorval, who was discharged by the magistrate tells me that as he is a British subject he intends to visit the British Ambassador at once to ask for the intervention of the British Government on his behalf.

It is rumoured at Belgrade and Vienna that an Albanian outbreak at Constantinople has compelled the Sultan Abdul Hamid to abdicate. No confirmation of this rumour is obtainable.

THE Bill approving the commercial and navigation convention concluded between France and Egypt on the 26th November 1902, has been distributed in the Chamber of Deputies.

KING Peter of Servia (writes a Swiss correspondent) lived at Geneva the most retired and modest of lives. It was his custom every summer to go into "villegiatura" at Chaumont, in the Jura, above Neuchatel, where M. Edmond de Pury, the Swiss painter, regularly placed a chalet at his service. He used to dine at the "table d'hotel" of the local pension, and delighted the guests with his suave and well-informed conversation. He had made arrangements to start for Chaumont in July, but altered circumstances have caused him to change his plans.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC MYSTERIES.

MR. MARCONI'S CHALLENGE.

At the conference in connexion with the Institution of Civil Engineers Mr. E. A. N. Pochin, who introduced the subject, said two very important facts had lately been established: (1) That up to considerable ranges earth curvature was not a fatal obstacle to the success of wireless telegraphy, but hills might exercise a serious influence; and (2) that either exhibited a variable transparency to Hertzian waves, sunlight being an important factor. With regard to both of these phenomena it was probable that certain wave-lengths offered special advantages; while the second afforded a faint clue to the relative of share earth and other in transmission. He considered that messages of this class must always remain open to interception.

Sir William Preece said that during the last seven years they had not advanced one step towards a practical development of this new system. They knew that there was a very vast difference between the distance they could signal over the sea, fresh water, and the land. If they took the sea as the unit, it was thirty times better than over fresh water for signalling. Over the earth it was even more difficult than over fresh water. They had never succeeded practically in communicating over the land to any distance whatever. They might work ten or even fifty miles, but sooner or later they were disturbed by something they could not understand. At the present moment there was not one single wireless commercial telegraph in existence in the world.

As to the difficulty of obtaining anything resembling accurate information on wireless telegraphy, they had received so much enlightenment in the Press that the whole subject was becoming shrouded in mystery. It was passing beyond the electrician and getting into the hands of the sensational novelist.

General Webber (Chairman of the Marconi Company) said that experiments had been going on for a long time, and the results would be published shortly.

Writing to the "Morning Advertiser," Mr. H. C. Hall, managing director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, quotes Mr. Marconi as having said publicly :

I expect to be back in England about the end of March, and if, after my return, either Sir W. H. Preece or Professor Lodge, being of the opinion that with a space of say a week after due notice given to me could succeed in intercepting and reading messages to be provably transmitted by me at stated times within that period between two of my station—If I say, either of these gentleman would like to try the experiment, I shall be happy to place an adjacent station of mine at his disposal for the purpose. If he should prefer to conduct his operations from a ship he would so far as I am concerned, be quite welcome to do so.

"It had been stated," says Mr. Hall, that it was impossible for us to erect stations the messages between which could not be intercepted. The above was Mr. Marconi's challenge, which however, has never been taken up. We can construct, and have constructed, stations by means of which the truth of Mr. Marconi's statement can be proved. But his statement does not apply to every station put up, particularly to one temporarily rigged up in a lecture hall. A good watchmaker is prepared to construct watches compensated for changes of temperature, but he does not say that every watch sold by him, whatever the type and price, has the same degree of accuracy."

ARREST BY APPOINTMENT.

WEST END TRADESMAN GOES TO PRISON IN A BROUGHAM.

Mr. John Lewis, one of the biggest shopkeepers in Oxford-street, and a member of the London County Council on June 17th left his home, his business, and his public duties for Brixton Prison, where he will remain in a cell for an indefinite period rather than give up what he holds to be his rights.

Mr. Lewis has quarrelled with his ground landlords who are the trustees of the Portland estate, because he wishes to use some private premises in Holles-street as two shops claiming to be able to do this by virtue of an understanding with the late surveyor of the estate. The trustees invoked the law to make Mr. Lewis convert the shops back into private houses, and, as he resisted an order for his committal to prison for contempt of court was obtained.

Five minutes before two o'clock an elderly gentleman of benevolent aspect and very correctly dressed in a frock coat and silk hat walked into the shop and asked the manager if Mr. Lewis was in adding, "I have an appointment with him at two o'clock." This was Mr. Frederick Wright, who represented the sheriff, and whose appointment was for the purpose of arresting Mr. Lewis. He brought two burly bailiffs with him, but they were a mere formality, because it had been intimated that no resistance would be offered.

The warrant was produced for the examination of Mr. Lithgow Mr. Lewis' solicitor, who pronounced it in order, and then the sheriff's officer awaited the convenience of Mr. Lewis, who was engaged in his private office upstairs.

Mr. Lewis, who is sixty-seven years of age, and has a white beard and hair, walked with the step of a much younger man as he came downstairs to give himself into the custody of the sheriff's officer. He wore a dark brown check suit and a silk hat. He carried under his arm a well-thumbed quarto volume bound in calf, and he was followed by a servant with his dressing-case.

The meeting between Mr. Lewis and the sheriff's officer was quite cordial. They shook hands, and Mr. Wright said how sorry he was to have to arrest him.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Lewis, cheerily. "I hope there will be good results. I am very sanguine about it." He then mentioned that he wished to go to the prison in his own private brougham, and led the way to the door after wishing his solicitor "Good-bye."

As he did so his shop-assistants rushed forward and waved a "good-bye," a group of friends raised their hats and shook hands with him, and from the crowd outside the shop a dozen lusty voices called out "Good old John Lewis!" and then began to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

People thronged round the brougham as Mr. Lewis got into it with his book and a bailiff; his bag was put in after him; the direction, Brixton Prison, was given to the young coachman in green livery, and the next moment the vehicle was on its way.

Mr. Lewis will, of course, be treated at Brixton Prison as a first-class misdemeanant, This means that he will have a spacious, airy cell furnished with a table, chairs, and a bed with a spring mattress, and that he will be able to purchase his own meals, a privilege Mr. Lewis will specially appreciate, as he is a vegetarian.

Mr. Lewis has expressed has determination to resist to the end, even if he has to die in prison.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

ANOTHER RECORD YEAR.

FOR the eighth time in the last twelve years the South Indian Railway has had the satisfaction of beating its record as to its revenue receipts. This is shown by the following statement in round numbers of the half yearly and yearly totals :—

Year.	First-half.	Second-half.	Total.
1891	... 35½ lakhs.	31¾ lakhs.	70¼ lakhs.
1892	... 88 "	39 "	77 "
1893	.. 42½ "	38½ "	81 "
1894	... 38¾ "	41½ "	80¼ "
1895	.. 44½ "	44½ "	89 "
1896	... 46 "	43¼ "	89¼ "
1897	.. 46½ "	45¼ "	91¾ "
1898	... 43½ "	41 "	84½ "
1899	... 42 "	42¼ "	84¼ "
1900	... 47¾ "	41½ "	89¼ "
1901	... 50 "	51¾ "	101¾ "
1902	... 62½ "	53 "	115½ "

It will be observed that the results of the last half year, or from July to December, 1902, beat all precedent. The actual receipts were Rs. 52,93,368, as against Rs. 51,64,236 in the corresponding period of 1901, and Rs. 34,77,116 in the same period of 1891. So also the actual earnings in the first half of last year amounted to Rs. 52,57,371, as against Rs. 49,80,371 in the corresponding period of 1901, and Rs. 35,59,610 in the same period of 1891.

THE Royal Fancy Dress Ball at the Albert Hall on July 9 to aid the fund for the improvement at Charing Cross Hospital promises to be a very smart affair and there is every indication that it will be very largely attended. All the ladies will wear fancy dress and many of the men, though the latter will have the option of coming in kilts, hunt coats, or evening clothes with coloured facing.

MR. RALPH W. DOUTHWAITE, who has been Librarian at Gray's Inn for some thirty-six years, is, to the general regret of the members, about to retire. The library over which he has presided contains much that is of interest to others than lawyers, and Mr. Douthwaite himself has acquired a reputation for knowing the insides as well as the outside of the books. On the history and associations of the Inn he is a high authority.

LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC.

A DRAMATIC MEETING.

THIS is a continuation of the description of life in the Antarctic derived from the personal experiences, as communicated to a "Daily News" Correspondent, of bluejackets who left the Discovery last March, and sailed to New Zealand on the relief ship Morning :

The entire ship's company indulged in plenty of sleep. At the conclusion of the evening meal, there was not much inducement to remain out of one's bunk. The majority, however, tarried awhile over their "tot" of rum, telling yarns and smoking. There were two mandolines in the forecastle, and there were frequent calls on those who could play an accompaniment to a song. Each man was entitled to a pound of tobacco every month, and the heavy smokers had no difficulty in obtaining additional supplies. For them the Antarctic presented a singular phenomenon. They found themselves practically unable to smoke in the open. In that pure air, it seems, tobacco does not smell at all like tobacco, even to the man who is smoking it. It smells like burning rags, so that at first the smoker suspects that his clothing is on fire; and the sensations on the palate are described as highly disagreeable. However, the pipe had all its accustomed qualities when indulged in below deck, and even a few draws were appreciated at night in the tent on a sledge journey.

The fresh food consisted largely of the flesh of seals—creatures which abound in that region. That flesh is reported to be excellent eating, though, like other good things, it can become monotonous.

AMONG THE ANIMALS.

Seals are tolerably helpless animals, and a sportive bluejacket would often indulge in a short ride on the back of a young one. Such liberties, however, were not taken with full-grown seals, because of their liability to bite. Gulls were numerous, particularly the kind named to me as the "skua"—a sturdy little scavenger, with simple, thick bones and a capacity, apparently, for standing any amount of ill usage. It wasn't a bit of use trying to kill them by knocking them over with a stick, I was informed by one who went a-birding with a broom-handle, and was amazed to see the robust skua-gulls survive the thwacks he gave them. Nay, he solemnly affirms that he threw down one of these gulls after, as he thought, wringing its neck, and was greatly taken aback to see the creature fly away. Each of the explorers whom I questioned on the point gave these birds a very bad name as food. Their flesh is described as resembling coarse meat repulsively fishy. Nor did they fancy penguin. That is also spoken of as coarse, fishy, and generally objectionable. But the Discovery men I spoke to have nothing but good to say of the penguins in their social aspect, if I may use the expression. Those birds seem to be delightful and most amusing company. Often a pair would be seen strolling solemnly together, for all the world in their upright posture like a couple of old fogies: and every now and then they would stop and put their heads together, "as though one was telling the other a yarn."

At one stopping place the men did some fishing hauling in a quantity of small fry that proved almost as welcome an addition to the ship's dietary as the precious "green food" served out in small quantities at long intervals. This was the mustard and cress that was grown in two glass cases in the saloon. Mr. Hodgson was constantly fishing, through holes sawn for the purpose in the ice; but his labours had a purely scientific intention, and in no wise served to replenish the larder. Nor was any man's appetite so strenuous that he cast a hungry eye at the sponges, jelly-fish, and other little creatures of the deep that Mr. Hodgson captured with so much enthusiasm. That scientist's name is mentioned affectionately by the bluejackets, for it seems that Mr. Hodgson, for all that he was as busy a man as the ship contained, often found time to enliven the men with his jokes and stories.

A CAT WITH A CHARACTER.

Two cats went out in the Discovery—a black one named Poplar, and a tabby named Blackwall, both hailing from the East-end. Poplar had adventures, and developed character. On the outward voyage she become conspicuous for her sluggish movements and her apparent absent mindedness. Plunged in a profound reverie that appeared to make her oblivious to he environment, she was constantly missing her foothold or colliding with moving objects—conduct very unusual in a cat, and affording a marked contrast with that of Blackwall, a typical representative of her breed, swift in every movement, and alert to dodge danger. Poplar's awkwardness brought her into sore affliction ere the Discovery was three days out from England. For no sufficient reason she tumbled down a gangway and broke her back, and thenceforward her clumsiness and her liability to encounter harm were much increased Often enough one of the sailors kicked her by accident, and one day she was so severely trodden upon that a leg was broken. Now she was but the shambling travesty of a cat and several of the crew—in secret council, to which Page, the animal's owner, was not invited—resolved to put an end to her existence as an act of humanity. So when the ship was at anchor they heaved poor Poplar into the sea. But a quarter of an hour later she was discovered, very wet but with no suggestion of resentment in her manner squatting in Page's bunk. Manifestly she had discovered some overhanging gear and by its means had climbed back into the ship. A second attempt at drowning was equally unsuccessful and thenceforward Poplar was safe, the sailors vowing that she had not nine but nineteen lives and that she was manifestly not designed for a watery grave.

In the Antarctic Poplar experienced other trials One day she was found with her face ludicrously swollen from exposure to an appalling temperature while one ear was entirely removed by frost-bite—a circumstance that permanently and prejudicially affected her appearance. But in those low latitudes Poplar's lovable character was revealed. She developed an almost motherly interest in the Siberian dogs—whereof one was the master, or king—that were kennelled near the Discovery for use in the sledge journeys. Often enough a couple of those useful creatures would fight so savagely that one received injuries that had to be dressed by the surgeon. Poplar was ever at hand on these occasions, and she would follow the injured animal when it was carried on board; nor was she satisfied until, accompanying the invalid down below, she saw his hurts duly bathed and bandaged. Alas! all the dogs were destined to die on Captain Scott's memorable sledge journey to 82·17 south, and Poplar—if haply she still survives—has only the puppies to be fond of. It is worth placing on record that the king of the dogs was the last to die.

ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING.

The men of the Discovery will never forget the arrival of the Morning. For three weeks the relief vessel had been anxiously expected, and for three weeks there had always been a lookout man on the neighbouring promontory, with telescope directed to the lonely horizon of open sea beyond the five or six miles of floe ice that imprisoned the vessel. It was midnight, and the sun was brightly shining when the solitary sentinel espied the distant masts, and hurrying back to the ship, he gasped out the good news forward and aft. Every man turned out, and that ship, which but a moment before had been wrapped in silence rang with laughing voices. The men wanted to set off at once across the ice but Captain Scott knowing that it would be some hours before the welcome old whaler came alongside the floe would not hear of that gratuitous adventure. Next day he dispatched twelve men under Lieutenant Armitage to meet the relief vessel. It can be imagined with what impatience the rest of the ship's company awaited their letters from home. The suspense was long continued for Lieutenant Armitage and his men although they boarded the Morning next day were kept on board by stress of weather for a week. At the end of that time the memorable mail was delivered. We may picture the explorers feverishly breaking their seals. For fifteen months they had been without news from the civilized world. Now for the first time they learnt that the war was over, and that King Edward had been crowned. Of more intimate interest were the personal tidings. Some men shouted with joy as they read. Others were seen in tears.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WE are able to confirm, from the result of our own inquiries, the statement of a contemporary that the Government have conveyed to the Irish Nationalists a hint that if they cannot accept "ex animo" the vital parts of Irish Land Bill, the measure will be withdrawn. Of course, no official communications have passed upon the subject, but the actual position has nevertheless been made quite plain, and if the measure were to be abandon the responsibility would lie entirely upon the Irish members. We need hardly say that this is a burden which they are extremely reluctant to undertake, and we do not believe that they will do so.

After the very severe strictures passed by the magistrate at Marylebone it is to be hoped that the Shaftesbury Institute will make a radical change in its methods. It was shown that a man who was charged before Mr. Curtis Bennet with a petty embezzlement, and who was employed by the labour department of the Institute, received board and lodging, but no wages. All he got in the way of actual money, according to the manager, was, in six months, a sum of £1 5s. 6d. derived from gratuities from customers. We do not wonder that the magistrate described a system like this as "sweating of the worst description," and discharged the prisoner.

The arrival of Abbot Larkin and his monks—the president and professors of the historic English College of Douai—at Charing Cross yesterday may be termed, at least as far as the students are concerned, their last homecoming. In the ordinary course of events they would have returned about this time for the holidays; now they come to stay. Authorisation was refused, but seeing that with the exception of an almost microscopic minority of French boys who attended the school to pick up a little English, the students were British, the reason of the French Governments decision is not apparent.

It is now 335 years since the foundation of the college by Dr. William Allen, who after-wards became a Cardinal. Political troubles caused the college to seek refuge in Rheims, and there, in 1582, the New Testament was published. Nearly 30 years later the Old Testament appeared at Douai. That their fathers should have returned to their fatherland on the day when Oxford was conferring degrees is appropriate, seeing that Allen, and his coadjutors, Martin, Bristow, and Reynolds, in the translation of the revision of the Holy Scriptures used by all English speaking Roman Catholics, were alumni of that University.

Apropos of music at the Crystal Palace, Dr. Manns has been telling an interviewer about the number of public performances conducted by him during the many years he was musical chief at Sydenham. The first Crystal Palace Saturday concert took place on October 20, 1855; the last in April, 1901—a period covering 46 seasons. In that time were perfomed 1,664 compositions, the works of 343 composers, of whom 103 were English. The last figure is not a small one, and goes to show what encouragement Dr. Manns was always ready to give to native composers. Although, naturally, from the spectacular point of view, the interest in the doings at Covent garden on the gala night in honour of M. Loubet will centre in the auditorium rather than the stage, every effort is to be made to ensure a performance as notable as the gathering. When we state that the fees of the principal singers alone will amount to over a thousand pounds (both Mdme. Calve and Mdme. Melba are to appear), it will be understood that the outlay on such an occasion is a very considerable one, accounting in no small degree for the high prices charged for the seats. An ingenious invention has just been adopted on the single-track railways, in the shape of a self-lighting torch. It is attached, says a scientific contemporary, to a pointed rod easily driven into a tie to keep it upright. By unscrewing a friction cap on the torch itself a bright red light, which neither rain nor wind can extinguish, burns for fifteen minutes, and is visible for one mile. It thus becomes unnecessary to send a guard back with a red flag.

Captain Charles Henry, a son of the late popular and prolific story teller G. A. Henty is paying a visit to his Australian relatives and recruiting his health, which suffered in South Africa. He says that his father left three completed stories of adventure, and that they will be published in London in the autumn. His last story was written in eighteen days, and finished just a week before his death. The four enterprising brothers Henty were the first settlers in what is now the State of Victoria. Seventy years ago they established a whaling station where the town of Portland now stands. There was then not a house on the side of the present capital of the State, Melbourne. But the Hentys subsequently transferred themselves from Portland to Melbourne, where they have long been prominent in social commercial, and philanthropic circles. Mr. Richmond Henty, the first white child born in Victoria, who is now, we believe, residing in England, is the author of an interesting book of reminiscence's; Australiana, or My Early Life.

Readers of Mr. Dooley will remember how he described Mr. Roosevelt as biting his way to the platform at a public meeting. From the time he first became prominent in politics Teddy's gleaming teeth have been the delight of all America. Perhaps it was only the other day, during his western tour, that the President quite realised the immensity of the national interest in his teeth, At a small Kansas country town a man stepped up to him and said, What's the President? Did you wish to see him for anything in particular? asked Mr. Roosevelt, scenting perhaps a joke and perhaps a compliment.

One of our correspondents, says the "Chronicle," has prepared for Professor Pierre Curie's lecture on radium in Albemarle-street by visiting the South Kensington Museum, where, as he said the other day, there is now an exhibit of this metal At first you are much disappointed, for three tiny grains in a watch glass might just as well be sand as radium bromide. Two lumps of pitch-blende, also—one from Cornwall and the other from Hungary—look just as can be, which is perhaps no wonder if a ton of pitch-blende yields only half a dozen grains of radium. But the camera apparatus is much better. It is placed in a dark corner; and you put your head under a black cloth and peer in. Some sulphide of zinc has been painted with radium and glows with a soft green light. This part of the exhibit will not require renewal for 30,000 years, a period at least four times as long as that of all recorded history. The other metals in pitch-blende are of great interest.

Co-operate summer holiday schemes are numerous, but a particularly attractive one has been set on foot for an August visit to Denmark. The members of the party will be able not only to visit the "guide-book" places of interest, but will have an opportunity of gaining some knowledge of the people and of their social and educational institutions. Lectures will, be given in educational, social, and literary topics by wellknown people, among whom are included some distinguished professors and members of the Danish Parliament; these will be in English, and will be illustrated by visits and excursions. Schools and colleges, an old-age pension home, a communal registry office, a co-operative dairy, and an egg and butter export factory will be among the places thrown open to the visitors. The secretary, Miss Butlin, Old Headington, Oxford, will gladly furnish information to anyone who may be interested in the scheme. It is an axiom in the science of fire extinction that the sooner the work is begun the quicker will it be ended. This great truth has moved the Office of Works to issue the following notice, which is displayed in the newest and largest of the Government buildings. The fire mains and hydrants throughout the building are not charged with water. In case of fire the seal at cock marked 'A' in the north area must be broken and the water at once turned on. The key of the iron door to cock marked A is on the key-board in the Hall Porter's Lobby. There are only two comments to be made on this. If everybody who might be called upon to act in case of fire knows what to do the notice is unnecessary, if he does not, the building would certainly be burnt down while he was trying to understand it.

The Gaelic League has just done rather a sporting thing—if an adjective so characteristic of the English tyrant may be applied to anything done by the Gaelic League. It has discovered, in a workhouse in Galway, an aged bard who spent his days wandering about the country, reciting Irish poems, long before the Gaelic League was ever heard of. This preserver of the Irish tongue is now 107 years of age and his one desire is to end his days in his native island of Gourmna, which he will now be enabled to do by means of the subscriptions collected for him by the league. We are afraid, however, that a man whose babyhood dates back to the troublous times of the French Revolution can scarcely have many days to end.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

r must be very distressing to the man who prides nself upon being a regular first-nighter when the ntrollers of the theatrical market crowd as many as en new productions into one evening. He cannot nveniently be in seven places at once, and in mak- up his mind which first night to attend he is tured all the while by the vicious certainty that decision to go to one must embody his decision t to go to six. This was the situation with which regular first-nighter found himself face to face last week's Monday, when there were first-nights His Majesty's the Garrick, the Grand, the Corot, the New (was it a first-night there or a first-ternoon?), the Kennington, and the King's; and there e cynics who will say or think that his case was most as calamitous as that of the town bachelor ho at forty-five makes a solemn resolution to get arried.

It is fortunate that we do not have many Mondays ke Actors' Monday, or there would have to be a large aff of dramatic critics attached to every newspaper. nd imagine, if it is possible, the difficulty of finding, y, half a dozen critics who would be suffici-ntly uniform in their likes and dislikes, their pre-dices and inclinations, to represent the charac-ristic verdict of one journal! The first critic, for example, would attribute the success of a certain play entirely to the acting; and upon that play's revival a year or so later, with the original cost, the second critic would be of the opinion—and a published opinion, worse luck!—that the success of the play was entirely due to the author. Then on future occasions of revival the third and fourth critics would submit that the favourable reception of the certain play was obviously to be accounted for respectively in the uncertain condition of the weather and the beauty of the scenery, and the fifth and the sixth critics would observe in their turn that if it had not been for the admirable manner in which the orchestra was conducted and the wings fitted, that certain play would have been a certain failure.

Lucky the critic, and lucky the unprofessional playgoer, who by choice or necessity went on this memorable Monday (it has been called a mummerable Monday) to the Coronet Theatre to see Mme. Jane Hading as Sapho. It was for this glorious actress that Alphonse Daudet expressly turned his famous novel into a play. He knew that in her hands the part of Fanny Legrand, fashioned to reflect every mood and every emotion, would be more than safe and the actress justified his conviction by making a sensationally successful appearance in the title-role at the Gymnase. This was over fourteen years ago, and it may seem curious indeed to many of us that Jane Hading, who has played in London several times between then and now, should have made her first appearance before us as Sapho only last week.

An English journalist asked Mme. Jane Hading the other day why she had not treated us to Sapho long before. "Because you would not let me," she answered, smiling. "But Miss Olga Nethersole was not prohibited from playing the part," said her questioner, mistaking her meaning and fancying that the play, like a certain ballet written in rhyme some years since by the late Henry S. Leigh, had proved too much for the Chamberlain's nerves. Then Jane Hading explained that it was not Madame Grundy who had been responsible for the delay, but that she had been prevented from presenting her Fanny Legrand to us earlier for reasons connected with a somewhat premature disposal of the English rights in the piece. The journalist naturally felt a little uneasy at having suggested that the great French actress, baulked at the outset (as he had thought) in a keen desire to appear before Londoners in an improper character, was now by the grace of relaxed authority fulfilling her dearest wish!

It is true enough that Jane Hading has long had a desire to play Sapho on this side of the Channel, but it would be paying her, as an artist, a very poor comliment indeed to insinuate that she relied in any way for her success in the part upon the more daring moments of the author. Jane Hading is too great an actress to need the assistance of sensationalism, and she would unquestionably hold in the utterest contempt any person who went to see her Sapho because they had heard that the play was "rather—well, just a little—you know." By the time these notes are out, Jane Hading will have made two appearances before a London audience in the character of Paula in La Seconde Madame Tanqueray. The actress has the highest opinion of Mr. Pinero as a dramatist, and she is credited with having said to the author of the famous St. James's drama that she would consider herself fortunate if the English public greeted her, Paula with the same enthusiasm as that with which she had greeted his.

There is not the least doubt about the success in Great Yarmouth of the Vicar of Gorleston's play, "For Church or Stage?" Nor is there any doubt about the success having been thoroughly deserved. The Rev. Forbes Phillips told me the story of his powerful drama some months ago, and I was positive then, as would anyone else have been, that if Mrs Brown Potter could get the right company round her, and the play were but suitably mounted, "For Church or Stage?" would not only be favourably received by the public, but by the critics also. Mrs. Brown Potter did get the right company round her—assisted in this matter, it is interesting to note, by the Vicar himself—and the staging of the play at the Royal Aquarium Theatre was everything that could be desired. Thus, interpreted according to the views of the author of the play and of the personal creator of the play's principal character, "For Church or Stage?" scored an instantaneous and remarkable, yet well-understood success.

Stella is a beautiful actress with a none too beautiful past or present; Noel is the Rector of Fordham Bridge; and the Rev. Forbes Phillips's play sketches in a most masterly fashion the struggles of these two, between whom there exists a large and hungering love, to live pure and upright lives. Her soul refreshed by what she had never known before—the real love, of a real man, and her own real loving of him—Stella; "fighting her way up through moral darkness to strength and beauty of life," keeps the Rector himself from falling. In an exceedingly striking and well-writen scene with the Rector's Bishop (splendidly played by that synnd actor, Mr. Richard Boleyn). Stella speaks a line which may be said to contain the scheme, in a condensed form, of the Vicar of Gorleston's play. "My love for him weaved the measure of my faith" are her significant words to a Bishop. The leading papers of Norwich are enthusiastic to a degree in their praise of the Vicar's work, both as a stage play and a real-life lesson, and they are equally complimentory about the acting of Mrs. Brown Potter as Stella, Mr. Lawrence Grant as Noel, and Mr Richard Boleyon as the Bishop. Concerning the last-named player the works of the Eastern Daily Press, are worth recording:—"A bishop is a rarity on the stage, and it is not easy to get him on syspathetic terms with a theatrical audience, but here Mr. Boleyn made a big hit, for his profound earnestness impressed all who heard him. Had he stood in the pulpit of some venerable pile he could not have carried greater conviction than when he speaks of the things unspotted by the world,' and gives Stella's thoughts 'their deeper religious significance."

It is not surprising that a play by the vicar of a neighbouring parish should have attracted to the Aquarium Theatre an audience largely representative of Great Yarmouth's "best people." Nor is it to be wondered at that Mrs. Brown Potter's influence in the worlds of the artist and the aristocrat should have accounted for the presence, at the first night performance of "For Church or Stage?" of many London celebrities. Among those present in the boxes and stalls were Mrs. Forbes Phillips, Mr. Mortimer Mempes, Commander Williams Freman, R. N., Captain Gordon, R.N., Captain Wyatt and Mrs. Wyatt, Dr. and Mrs. Graham Gilmour, the Mayor and Mayoress of Yarmouth, Mr. Foy, Mr. Ernest Wild K.C. (who recently made such a brilliant defence of the Peasenhall murderer), Mr. Duncan K.C., Captain Locock and Mrs. Locock (a well-known beauty), Mr. W. J. Perrett and Mrs. Perrett, Mrs. Turney of Mettingham Hall, Mr. Raymond Brathwayt, and a large and deeply-interested body of the clergy.

A man of many talents is Mr. James or "Jimmy" Davis, who wrote the books of two of London's most successful musical comedies of the present. (The Girl from Kay's and The Maid), and who is responsible also, as their author, of such notable successes of the Past as A Gaiety Girl, the Geisha, A Greek Slave, Florodora, and The Silver Slipper. And curiously enough, Mr. Owen Hall's success as a writter of musical comedy is comparatively a matter of quite recent theatrical history. It cannot be much more than ten years ago that Mr. Davis wrote The Gaity Girl, and the author's age must be every bit of the age he looks, with the usual five years' courteous deduction. In a word, writing musical comedies was one of his life's afterthoughts. And, what a happy afterthought!

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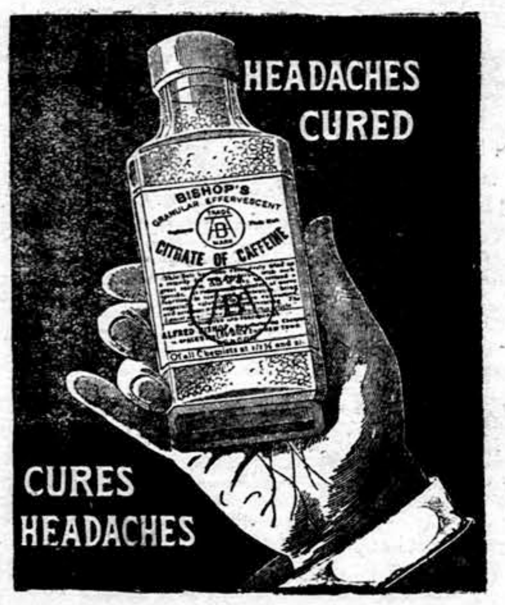

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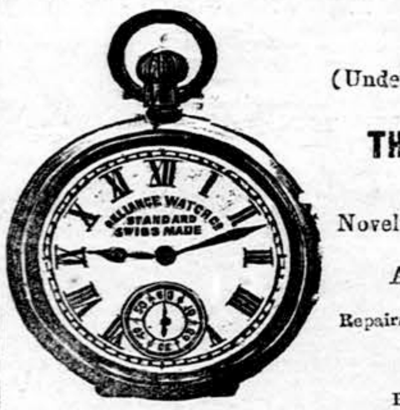
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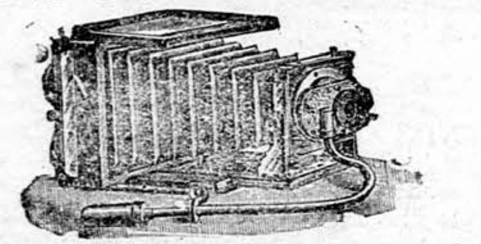

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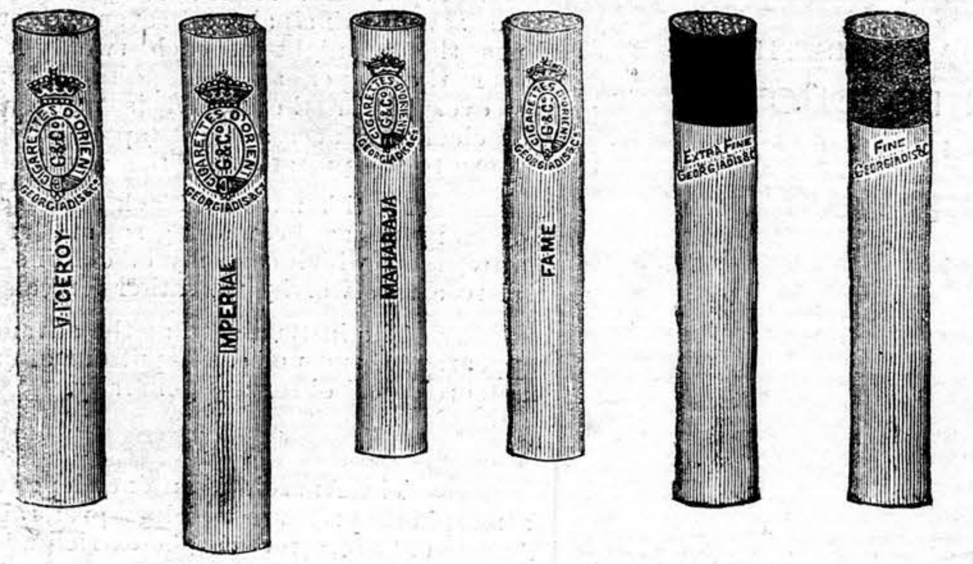
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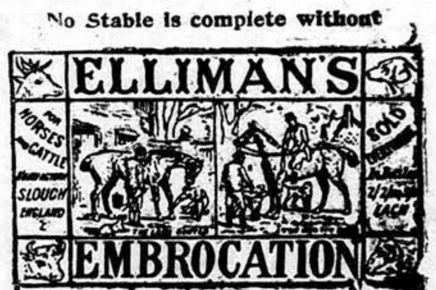

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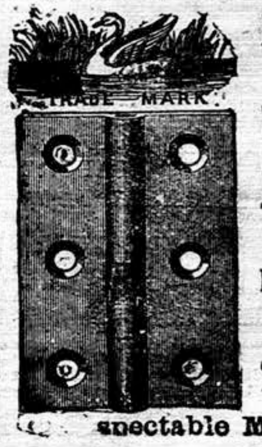

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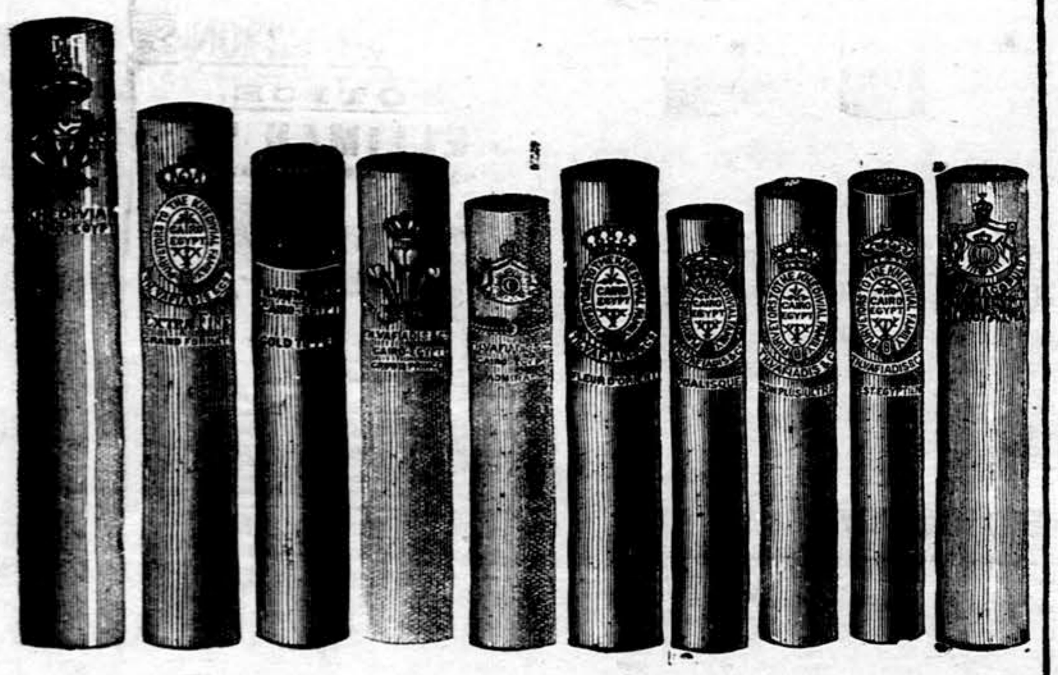

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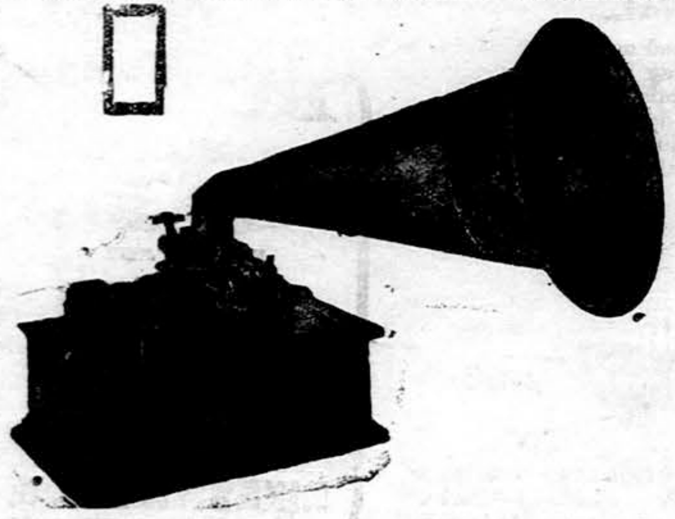

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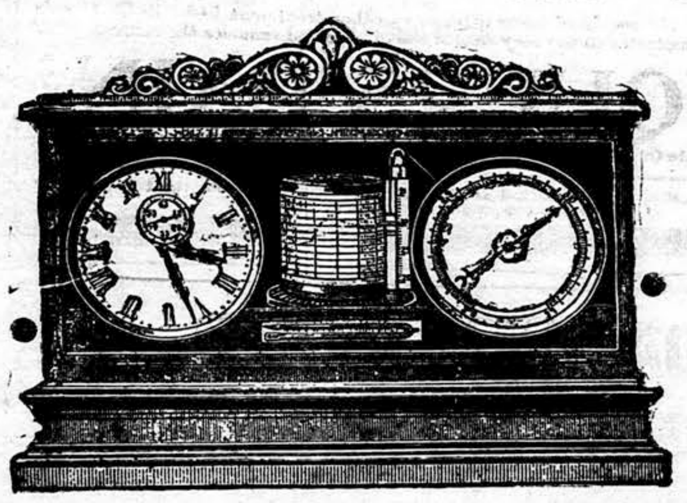

THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

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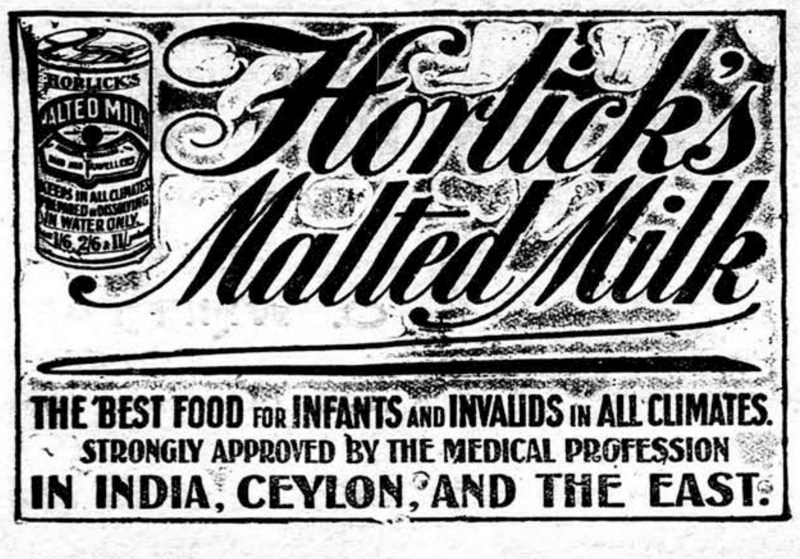

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